Newport Historical Society
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Newport Mercury.

HOPE

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, Albert C. Chadbourne, Councillor; James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary, meets every Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Wm. H. Boone, Noble Grand; Herbert A. Kaull, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., Wm. A. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ————, President; Alexander McLellan, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., Edwin H. Tilley, Master Workman; Geo. A. Pritchard, Recorder; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 336, K. of H., Dictator, John Melville, Reporter, O. H. Chace; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., John H. Mustard, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Ball, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. B. Davis; Charles H. Koehne, Jr., Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

A PLEASANT GATHERING

In Honor of the Opening of St. John's New Parish House.

The people of St. John's parish assembled in large numbers Tuesday evening on the occasion of the benediction and formal opening of their new guild hall on Poplar street. Arrangements had also been made to have the building open on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of those who could not attend Tuesday evening, a provision which was heartily appreciated by a large number who were detained at home that evening.

The exercises opened with a choral evensong in the church at 7 o'clock, the Sunday School scholars and members of the different church societies joining the choir in the processional into the church and the recessional to the guild house. The service in the church was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Buckey, after which all proceeded to the guild house where the Christmas carols were sung and Archdeacon Tucker, acting for the Bishop of diocese, who was too ill to be present, conducted the service of benediction and made a brief address, commending the rector and his people for their zeal in providing so excellent a place in which to conduct their business and enjoy their social meetings. At the close of the formal exercises all present were cordially invited to inspect the building, an invitation of which all availed themselves. The inspection showed that the main entrance to the building is on Poplar street by a vestibule which is entered on two sides. On either side of the main entrance are small rooms, one for the Sunday School library, and the other for guild meetings, lavatory, and stairway to the second floor, which is designed for holding meetings and can be thrown open to make a gallery for the main hall or auditorium. This has a seating capacity of about three hundred persons, and has a convenient little stage. In the rear are dressing rooms, a well equipped kitchen, etc. During the evening instrumental music was furnished and refreshments were served from tables placed in the auditorium and presided over by different ladies of the parish. The building was designed by Mr. Creighton Withers and built by F. A. Allan, Jr., the painting being done by J. P. Barker and the decorating by Hayman & Nason. The building is lighted by gas and heated by steam, the steam fitting being done by P. F. Conroy.

A most enjoyable subscription dance was given at Newton's Hall on New Year's Eve, the committee of arrangements consisting of Miss Collins, Miss Yardley and Miss Anna F. Hunter.

Mr. I. Cohen of Boston has been in town this week.

OUR AGED DEAD.

Total number of Deaths Three Hundred and Forty-nine, of which More Than Eighteen Per cent. of the Decedents Had Reached Seventy Years.

Newport's vital records for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, gives the total number of deaths as 349, against 379 in 1894; 405 in 1893; 432 in 1892; 312 in 1891; and 319 in 1890. Of the 349 who died during the year just past 177 were males and 172 females; 314 white and 35 colored; 166 married, 43 widows, 22 widowers, and 2 divorced; 168 were born in Newport, 24 in other parts of Rhode Island and 40 in other parts of the United States; 64 in Ireland, 18 in England; 5 in Germany, 3 in Scotland, 2 in Wales, 2 in Belgium, and 1 each in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Brazil and New Brunswick.

Sixty-three, or more than 18 per cent. of the 349 decedents had reached the allotted age of three-score-and-ten, and the aggregate age of these 63 was 4908 years, an average of almost 78 years. Following are the names and individual ages of these decedents:

Michael McGeary,	70
Mary Shea,	70
William Sullivan,	70
Mary Elizabeth Spooner,	70
Almira S. Hazard,	71
Sarah Cooper Young,	71
William Allan,	71
Aaron S. Tilley,	71
William Spooner,	72
Anthony Randolph,	72
Hannah Sullivan,	72
Bernard Ford,	72
Jeanette Hawes Swasey,	72
William E. Tripp,	73
Elizabeth N. Simmons,	73
Sarah Sherman,	73
Enos Brownell,	74
John W. Bishop,	74
Lysander Stevens,	74
Eliza Mero,	74
Josiah Orne Low,	74
Samuel Pearce,	74
Benjamin H. Hammond,	74
Mary Alice Gilles,	75
Ann H. Simmons,	75
Mathias C. Marin,	76
Joanna Delaney,	76
Michael Boyer,	77
David L. L. Weaver,	77
Samuel Sterne,	77
Anna Dunlap,	77
Mary Gilchrist,	77
Caroline Shreive Brown,	77
Phebe Burden Tracy,	77
Elizabeth Sherman,	77
Abby R. G. T. Cottrell,	78
Annie Arthur,	78
John Hates,	78
Mary Dorcas Clark,	79
Mary Malgen,	79
James J. Essex,	79
Stephen S. Albro,	79
Henrietta Rozier,	80
Richard Sherman,	80
Julia Jane Barker,	80
Thomas H. Murphy,	81
Jeremiah Sullivan,	81
George F. Fowler,	81
Susan Hubbard,	82
Meyer Stern,	83
Daniel Harrington,	83
Joseph H. Cottrell,	84
Edward Allan,	84
Patrick Hayes,	84
Elizabeth Brandt,	85
Sarah Tompkins,	85
Elizabeth Callender,	87
Nancy Crandall,	88
Phebe A. Hassard,	89
Benjamin Finch,	90
Mary Taylor DeWolf,	93
Mary Shea,	95
Sarah E. Chambers,	96

Little Bo-Peep.

The children of St. George's Sunday School furnished their friends a delightful entertainment on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, when, under the efficient management of Mr. Frank P. King, nearly fifty of them presented the operetta of "Little Bo-Peep." The scenery, staging and costuming were perfect and the music, which was bright and catchy, was especially well rendered. Mr. Wm. H. Boone, Jr., presided at the piano and by his skillful handling of the music assisted materially in making the operetta the success that it was.

Next Wednesday evening the great chiefs of the Great Council of Rhode Island, Improved Order of Red Men, will pay their annual visit to Weenat Shassitt Tribe in this city. On that occasion the chiefs-elect of the Tribe will be raised to their respective stumps by District Deputy Charles C. Phillips of Providence. The Hunter's degree will be exemplified during the sleep.

The hearing before the United States Circuit Court last week upon the petition of John N. A. Griswold for an injunction restraining Joshua B. Bacheller from using the Commercial wharf property, resulted in the application being denied and the petition dismissed.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a reception to men on New Year's evening and from 7 to 10 the time was enjoyably spent with music, stereoptican and gymnasium exhibitions and refreshments.

The officers-elect of Excelsior Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., will be publicly installed at Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening. A social will follow the exercises.

The members of No. 4 Engine Company enjoyed a clam chowder Monday night and the No. 7's an oyster stew Tuesday night.

Mrs. Buckey and Miss Buckey of Washington, D. C., will spend the winter in Newport.

Miss Edith May Tilley gave a whist party Wednesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Packard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Felt, of Lynn, Mass., are visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. Edmund White of New York has been in town this week.

The Business Men's Association enjoyed a whist evening last night.

Mr. J. W. Gibson is spending a week in New York.

CITY COUNCIL.

Last Regular Meeting for the Year—The Contract for Street Lighting Reduced from Three Years' to One—Routine Business.

The last regular meeting of the City Council of 1895 was held Wednesday evening. As has long been customary with "last meetings", of the two boards, the business of the evening was disposed of with harmony and despatch. Even the resolution rescinding the action of the Council at its last meeting on the street lighting contracts and making the contracts for one year instead of three, was passed with only one dissenting voice, and the little speeches of farewell which the members delivered during the evening were full of good feeling and brotherly love.

In the absence of Mr. President Comstock, who is confined to his home as a result of an accidental fall Tuesday while in performance of his duties on board steamer Priscilla, Mr. Carr was elected president of the Common Council *pro tem* and proved an excellent presiding officer. The only other absentee was Councilman Tanner, from the Second Ward, who is suffering from a severe cold and threatened with pneumonia.

The report of the Finance committee was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum	$719 62
Poor Department	419 35
Watch and Police	109 31
Fire Department	1,692 32
Station No. 7	90 00
Chemical Engine, etc.	1,663 00
Public Schools	8,438 43
Public Parks	660 88
Public Buildings	233 56
Board of Health	12 81
Streets and Highways	833 08
Sewers	173 52
Crusher bins, etc	22 27
Watering streets	48 26
Harrison Avenue	435 70
Thames Street	137 00
Bellevue Avenue	291 75
Dog Fund	52 00
Removal of House Offal	608 74
Burial Grounds	59 00
Stevens and Cahoone Burial Ground Fund	5 00
Thomas Stevens Burial Ground Fund	3 00
A. C. Tilley Burial Ground Fund	5 00
Manchester Burial Ground Fund	4 00
Easton Burial Ground Fund	13 01
J. S. DeBlois Burial Ground Fund	5 00
Thomas Chapman Estate	7 90
Coddington Burial Ground Fund	4 00
Price Burial Ground Fund	4 00
A. O. Mumford Burial Ground Fund	4 00
Mary Wellington Burial Ground Fund	5 00
G. W. P. Taylor Burial Ground Fund	5 00
R. C. P. Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund	6 00
Mumford and Hammett Burial Ground Fund	15 00
S. T. Northam Burial Ground Fund	5 00
Joseph Anthony Burial Ground Fund	14 00
Pearce and Grosvenor Burial Ground Fund	8 00
Ricketson Burial Ground Fund	6 00
Pitman Burial Ground Fund	12 00
William Sherman Burial Ground Fund	11 03
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund	61 41
Lighting Streets	3,286 52
Books, Stationery and Printing	83 51
Incidentals	214 30
	$20,655 33

The committee on Streets and Highways reported recommending that $645.27 be transferred from the streets and highways account to that of sewers, which was done by resolution.

Upon recommendation of the Assessors of taxes the following taxes were refunded: $120 to Martha E. and Mary E. Richmond and $10.50 to the estate of the late Jonathan James. The following taxes, upon recommendation of the tax collector, were ordered charged to the several estates on which they were assessed: For the year 1895, fourteen, amounting to $174.30; for 1894, two, amounting to $20; for 1893, one, for $5.52; for 1889-1892, inclusive, against a single estate, 1,280.40; a total of $1,480.22.

The monthly report of Street Commissioner Cotton was read and received.

A communication from the park commission, requesting that the east end of Narragansett avenue, Webster street, Marine avenue, and other highways ending at the ocean, be improved and beautified under the direction of a competent landscape gardener, was received and referred to the committee on streets and highways.

A communication announcing the receipt from the trustees of the Home for Friendless Children of funds and securities amounting to $34,402.78, constituting a legacy to the city from the late Frank Hammett, was received from the city treasurer.

A bill for $1,200 for the use of "additional constantly flowing fountains," was received from the Newport Water-works Co., and referred to the committee on Water Supply.

On motion of Councilman Hamilton a resolution was passed rescinding the vote passed at the last meeting, which authorized a three years' street lighting contract, and directing that a similar contract, at the same rates and with the same companies, be made for one year. The ayes and nays were called on the passage of the resolution in the Common Council, but Mr. Hughes alone voted in the negative.

A resolution was passed, directing the payment to Deputy Sheriff P. S. Kaull of the sum of $331.38, in discharge of an execution in the case of Dennis Nolan vs. City of Newport.

The petition of E. P. Hamilton, for the heirs of Harriet V. Lee, asking the acceptance of the sum of $150, as a fund for the care of the Thomas W. Brown burial lot in the old city cemetery, was referred to the finance committee.

Resolutions were passed appointing Alderman Tilley and Councilmen Tanner and Sullivan a committee on inauguration of the new city government, and referring all unfinished business to the new council, after which the usual farewells were said.

In the Common Council the following communication was read and received and ordered placed on record:

> Gentlemen of the Common Council:
>
> Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, and being desirous to express my kindly feelings to you, one and all, for the honor you have imposed upon me for the past year and for the hearty support you have given by your attention to the business which has come before you, I write to you, but would much rather be with you and express my feelings than be compelled to do it in this manner; but I am thankful that I am even able to do it in this manner.
>
> To our clerk, Mr. Congdon, I am particularly obliged for the assistance he has rendered, both to the council as a body and to myself individually. I would heartily endorse a motion that he be rendered a vote of thanks for the courteous and efficient manner in which he has carried on his part of the business.
>
> With my best wishes and a happy New Year to all, I remain,
>
> Yours respectfully,
> JAMES H. COMSTOCK,
> President of Council, 1895.

Councilman Hamilton then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

> Whereas, Our honored president and fellow-associate, James H. Comstock, Esq., is about to retire from the office he has so long and so ably filled, it is
>
> Resolved, That a vote of thanks of the common council be and it hereby is tendered to our president in appreciation of his valued services as a member of this body, and as its presiding officer for the last two years; and and it is further
>
> Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our president, and also spread upon the records of the common council.

Councilman Young moved a verbal vote of thanks to Clerk Congdon, which was adopted, and the business of this body was completed.

ALDERMANIC.

The aldermanic business included the granting of a junk license to Phineas C. Clarke and a fruit vendor's license to S. P. McDermott, and the reception of a claim of $80.30 for damages done by dogs to sheep in Portsmouth belonging to H. A. C. Taylor, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That the board of aldermen hereby extends to Hon. Patrick J. Boyle, mayor of this city, its cordial thanks in acknowledgement of his courtesy, fairness and efficiency as its presiding officer during the municipal year now closing.
>
> Resolved, That the thanks of his fellow-members of this board are hereby cordially tendered to President Fred M. Hammett, in appreciation of official duties courteously and efficiently performed by him as acting Mayor and president of this board during the year now closing.
>
> Resolved, That the members of the board of aldermen hereby give expression of their appreciation of the efficient manner in which, during the year now closing, Mr. William G. Stevens has performed the duties of city clerk and clerk of the board of aldermen, and of their obligations to him for the many courtesies he has shown and the kindly assistance he has uniformly given in the performance of their duties as aldermen.

Each of the above resolutions was appropriately replied to after which His Honor Mayor Boyle arose and in a brief, appropriate speech presented to Mr. President Hammett, who is soon to become a Benedict, an order on E. P. Allan for a Haviland china dinner set of one hundred and seventy-three pieces in behalf of himself and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Hammett acknowledged the kind feeling toward him which so generous a gift expressed, in a few fitting remarks, and the Board adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock when the members of both bodies will meet to officially surrender their seats to their successors.

Reports from the various cities and towns show a large increase in this year's registration throughout the state, undoubtedly due in a large measure to the fact that a president of the United States is to be elected next fall. The total number registered in Newport is 1583, against 1221 in 1894. The city clerk's office, during the last three days of the year, was kept open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m for the accommodation of this class of voters and the committees of the two political parties exerted every effort to make steady work during these hours for the clerk in charge of the registration book. The record for the last three days of the year was: Saturday, 183; Monday, 216, and Tuesday, 272.

Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps preached his farewell sermon at the First Baptist church last Sunday. Mr. Phelps, during his residence in our city, has made many friends, not only in the church of which he had charge, but among all with whom he has come in contact. His departure is regretted by a large number of our citizens.

The members of Weenat-Shassitt Club, in accordance with their usual custom, held their annual banquet Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the menu was by far the most recherché of anything ever before attempted by this organization.

The Newport Artillery Co. has voted to observe Washington's Birthday by a street parade on that day and February 22 falling on Saturday their annual ball will be given the evening previous.

Mr. James C. Congdon, for the past many years a resident of Georgetown, S. C., has returned to this city to take up his residence.

Congressman Bull is spending the House recess with his Newport friends.

Mrs. I. P. White is ill at Lakewood, N. J.

Unity Club Dramatic Reading.

On New Year's eve, last Tuesday night, the Unity Club gave a very enjoyable reading by its members of the "Merchant of Venice." The following was the cast: Duke of Venice, Mr. James M. Bryer; Antonio, the Merchant of Venice, Capt. J. P. Cotton; Bassanio, his friend, Dr. A. F. Squire; Shylock, a Jew, Dr. Frederick Bradley; Solanio, Dr. Henry Gillett, Salarino, Mr. E. B. Harrington; Gratiano, Mr. William O. Pray; friends to Antonio and Bassanio; Lorenzo, in love with Jessica, Mr. Frank C. Dawes; Launcelot, servant to Shylock, Mr. J. J. Blakeley; Tubal, friend to Shylock, Old Gobbo, Launcelot's father, Gaoler, Col. John Rogers; Balthazar, servant to Portia, Mr. William H. Lee; Portia, a rich heiress, Mrs. A. F. Squire; Nerissa, her friend, Mrs. W. O. Pray; Jessica, Shylock's daughter, Miss Sadie Bailey. In power of acting, many placed the performance of Launcelot by Mr. J. J. Blakeley, and of Old Gobbo, by Colonel Rogers first. It was admirable, well balanced and full of humor. Amongst readers who had not appeared hitherto before the Club, should be specially mentioned Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Pray and Miss S. Bailey, all of whom took their parts with considerable dramatic power. The introduction of all Shakspearian vocal music was a special feature and the part singing was remarkably good. Dr. Fred Bradley did well in the difficult part he assumed as "Shylock;" and in the fierce passion and malignant hate, which he had to express as the inexorable creditor, fully sustained his reputation as an excellent dramatic reader. In fact all the participants, Dr. and Mrs. Squire, Captain Cotton, Mr. Frank C. Dawes &c., acquitted themselves well. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present, and it was half past ten before the "Social" broke up. The Rev. G. W. Cutter acted as introducer of each scene, and Mr. Ben G. Palmer had charge of the stage accessories.

The MERCURY is happy to be able to state that the item which appeared in its columns a couple of weeks ago, to the effect that Rev. Wm. F. Arrington, late pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, was suffering from a mental trouble which necessitated his confinement in an asylum, was erroneous, although it was given to us by what would seem the best of authority. A private letter from Mr. Arrington to one of his former parishioners here under date of Dec. 28, 1895, proves that that gentleman is not only in good health, but that, with the assistance of his most estimable wife, he is doing a great and successful work among the poor and unfortunate classes of the Old Bay State. The letter teems with pleasant recollections of his brief residence in Newport and expresses only the highest regard and kindest of feeling for all with whom he was associated while here.

Councilman James H. Comstock met with a painful accident Tuesday morning, while looking after some work under his charge on the Old Colony steamer Priscilla, and has since been confined to his house on Thurston avenue. One of the manholes between the two hulls of the vessel had been left open and in the darkness Mr. Comstock stepped into it. Fortunately no bones were broken and his many friends hope to see him out again in a few days.

Thomas Donahue, Charles Simms, and Charles Riegle, the three young men charged with stealing a lot of wearing apparel from the James Hazard Wilson cottage on Coddington Point last week, were adjudged probably guilty by the District Court Tuesday and bound over for the grand jury. All three were also served with warrants charging them with the Witherbee cottage robbery on Honeyman Hill in Middletown.

Messrs. King & McLeod of the Boston Store make an announcement on the 8th page of this paper which will be found of interest and importance, especially to our lady readers. These annual sales of the Boston Store have become a very popular feature of the dry goods trade in Newport.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas C. Jones will be pleased to learn that that gentleman was the winner of the handsome gold watch offered by E. A. Edes & Co. to the person returning to them on January 1, the largest number of a certain kind of soap wrappers. Mr. Jones returned 1562 wrappers.

On Tuesday evening, January 14, the recently elected chiefs of Minneola Council No. 3, Degree of Pocahontas, will be raised to their respective stumps by District Deputy Alfred H. Banning, of Providence. A social session, to which the pale-face friends of the Council will be admitted, will follow.

Mrs. Ruth A. Seabury, wife of Mr. Wm. James Seabury, died suddenly at her home in Lynchburg, Va., on Thursday. Mrs. Seabury, was a sister of Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens and of Mr. Wm. Carry Congdon of this city, and had many friends here.

BLOCK ISLAND INSTALLATIONS.

Columbus Lodge, K. of P., and Neptune Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The officers-elect of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges on Block Island were duly installed Thursday night by grand officers from this city and a grand good time for both hosts and guests was the result.

The work at Columbus Lodge No. 33, K. of P., was public and attracted a large and interested audience. The installing officers were Deputy Grand Chancellor Wm. H. Langley, of Redwood Lodge, this city, assisted by Past Chancellor A. B. Davis, of Redwood Lodge, as grand master at arms, and Bro. Harry Peate, of Columbus Lodge, as grand prelate. Brief speeches on the good of the order followed the work, after which an adjournment was taken to the Union House where things were kept lively well into the wee sma' hours of morning. An excellent supper was followed by an hour's entertainment by Past Chancellor J. L. Macomber with one of Edison's latest phonographs, which delivered, among other things, an eloquent address of welcome to the visitors, and then came music and dancing. The officers installed are as follows:

Chancellor Commander—Prof. F. Gardner.
V. C. C.—Lorenzo B. Mott.
Prelate—Albert L. Anderson.
Master of the Work—Joseph Teal.
Keeper of Records and Seal—John J. Nestor.
Master of Finance—Henry H. Witchling.
Master of Exchequer—John J. Macomber.
Master at Arms—John F. Hayes.
Inner Guard—Michael Donahue.
Outer Guard—Charles J. Dodge.

The session of Neptune Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., was private, but there was a large attendance of members and the exercises as conducted were full of interest to all. The installing officers, with two exceptions, belonged to Newport lodges and were as follows: District Deputy Grand Master W. F. Wyatt, assisted by William Allen as grand warden, Joseph Graham as grand recording secretary, Philip Frank as grand permanent secretary, James Weaver as grand treasurer, Ralph Dodge as grand marshal, Samuel Dodge as grand sentinel, and John T. Delano as grand chaplain.

When the lodge adjourned it was to [illegible] Windsor where one of Mine Host Rose's most excellent suppers was partaken of, after which the spacious dining rooms of the hotel were cleared for dancing and the jolly party settled down for a night's enjoyment. The officers installed were:

Noble Grand—Edward M. Milliken.
Vice Grand—Wm. J. Milliken.
Recording Secretary—Eli Sprague, P. G.
Treasurer—Abner E. Mott.
Permanent Secretary—Simon Dodge.

MIDDLETOWN.

A special meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held at the Town Clerk's office on the afternoon of Thursday, December 26. All the members were present, excepting Mr. Isaac A. Sherman. Matters pertaining to the legal settlement of certain persons now inhabitants of the town were considered, but no positive action was taken in respect to their removal, although it was alleged that these persons would soon become chargeable.

IN COURT OF PROBATE.—Inventories of the real and personal estate of William Peckham and Ann Sarah Peckham were presented by their guardian, Lyman H. Barker, allowed and passed for record.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Fifty-three persons registered their names in the Town Clerk's office for the purpose of voting, being a slight advance over 1894, when 40 registered. The average for the last thirteen years has been about 48. In 1893, 63 registered and 64 in 1889, and these two years showing the largest number. Of these registered in 1895, two are assessed for personal tax, two have yet to be naturalized and four will not have attained the age of 21 in time to vote for General Officers in April, 1896. There will be some increase in personal property voters, but it does not seem probable that the total number of voters will much exceed 285. In 1892, there were about 270 qualified to vote for Presidential electors.

The year which closed on Tuesday, did not bring to the yeomanry of Rhode Island an average of bounty and prosperity, and in many quarters there is unusual financial stringency. The potato blight, coupled with the exceedingly low prices and limited sales for agricultural products in general, together, have in many instances materially reduced the income of the farmer and embarrassed him in meeting his obligations. As a natural incident, farm lands have contracted in value and when offered at peremptory sales command few and small offers. The farmer, as well as the business man, sensibly feels the stringency of the times, the disturbance of values and the apparent derangement of the monetary system of the country. There should be wisdom and sagacity somewhere, sufficient to devise a remedy. It is to be hoped that the year 1896 will show an improvement in the business relations of the country and bring a larger boon and more propitious conditions to people of every occupation.

Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps has accepted the invitation to act as Chaplain at the inauguration of the City government for 1896, next Monday.

Mr. Benj. F. Downing has been confined to his house during the past week with La Grippe.

Mr. Thomas Coen expects to be able to resume business with the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hawley, nee Jouvet, have returned from their wedding tour.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

One of the Evils Overlooked by Dr. Hopkins.

"The Newport MERCURY of December 18, 1784, appropriates an entire page to a list of the prizes drawn in the *first* class of the First Congregational Church Lottery, in Newport. There were thirty-six hundred tickets in the lottery; one ticket drew three hundred dollars, two tickets drew fifty dollars each, five drew twenty each, and thirty drew ten each. The MERCURY of February 10, 1785, devotes a column to a list of the fortunate numbers in the *second* class of the First Congregational Church Lottery in Newport." The pulpit of that church was Mr. Hopkins'. Other city churches, however, were in the same condemnation. The MERCURY of May 28, 1785, gives a schedule of the *first* class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery; and September 17, 1785, it describes the drawing of the [illegible] *second* class of the lottery for the same church, then recently Dr. Stiles'. The [illegible] MERCURY of April 23, 1795, published the prizes in the "Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery." The most respectable ministers of New England then favored the lottery system. Dr. Hart, Dr. Benedict, and other clergymen, drew prizes in both the lotteries of Mr. Hopkins's church; and "honest Mr. Gillet" drew six hundred dollars, the highest prize of the second class. "But why not conceal these facts? First, concealment is not honest. Secondly, concealment is not wise. It is useful to know the imperfections of the best men. Thirdly, concealment does not accord with the inspired example. David and Peter are described in the Bible as they really lived. Fourthly, concealment is not possible. If the friends of a man do not tell the truth about him, his enemies will. Fifthly, concealment is not necessary. The failure of Dr. Hopkins to see the evil of the lottery system was shared by many of the best men in his own day, and only proves him to have been human."

"There is also another evil, of which our reformer seems to have been regardless, until the year 1770. He seems to have agreed with President Edwards, as long as the President lived, with regard to slavery. In the inventory of Edwards's estate, after his death, there was mentioned, among his "quick stock," one negro boy, Titus, valued at a hundred dollars. So, during a part of Hopkins's residence at Great Barrington (as previously mentioned) he owned a slave. . . . . which was sold before he came to Newport, and the remembrance of his own traffic in human flesh stimulated him to oppose the same evil in other men."

Dr. Hopkins was an early opponent of Free Masonry. "I heartily wish that Dagon sunk, as a millstone in the sea, never to rise again. But there is a *Washington* in the way, and many others." So he wrote at the age of seventy-seven, and in his eighty-first year he says: "The Free Masons are building a famous Lodge here. The frame is now raising, a few rods from my house, in plain sight of my study window. The din of axes, hammers, and the voices of men, assaults me while I am writing this. It will cost some thousand of dollars, but they have money plenty for the promotion of such business. It is to contain a spacious hall for dancing. Thus the devil's interest and kingdom seems to go on and prosper; but in reality it is all *for Christ*, and designed to promote his interest and kingdom."

*The parsonage where he had always lived while in Newport, is now known as No. 46, Division street, and owned by the heirs of the late Edmund J. Townsend.

Preaching after his Paralysis.

"I speak with difficulty," writes this feeble paralytic, October 4, 1799, "yet so that my congregation can understand me. I have preached all day on the Sabbath for some time, and (I) do not find that it hurts me. But I am hastening to the grave, and do not find that I am doing any great good, if any." Doubtless his friends could easily understand his discourses. . . . The venerable paralytic lived only a few rods from his church edifice, and yet was often obliged to ride thither in a chaise; but he persevered in preaching till the age of eighty-two. It was dangerous for him to ascend the pulpit stairs, or even to go up the broad aisle, without help; therefore his old friend and servant, Newport Gardner, often walked close behind him, to catch him if he fell and to stay up his trembling frame if he seemed to falter in his movements;—still he persevered in preaching."

Patten's Reminiscences. "The congregation of Dr. Hopkins took up a weekly contribution for him, and paid it to him Monday morning. It amounted to about two hundred dollars per year. "One gentleman paid annually sixty dollars, and a lady furnished his family with a dinner several times a week. One of his wealthiest parishioners put twelve and a half cents into the contribution box every Sabbath. His pastor considered this as worse than nothing. A reason why his parishioners gave him no more than such a pittance was, their faith that he would be sustained without their aid, and that he would give away all that he could possibly do without."

Dr. Hopkins died Dec. 20th, 1803 in the 83d year of his age, and was buried on the east side of his church, and near his old pulpit. A horizontal tablet was placed over his remains, which were on the 24th of October, 1849 removed to the south side of the new church on Spring street, and covered by the same slate stone slab.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus G. Greene, who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, were presented on New Year's Eve with a box containing $52 in gold by their friends of the First Baptist church.

The newly-elected officers of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, were installed last evening. A social followed the installation.

Mr. T. F. Lake has returned from a visit to his son in North Abington, Mass.

The officers of Elizabeth Ross Council, D. of L., were installed Thursday evening by State Deputy E. Johnson.

Mr. N. F. Hooson has gone to New York for a week.

Councilman-elect Joseph Haire has been in New York this week.

he Lovely Malincourt.

By HELEN MATHERS,

thor of "Cherrie Ripe," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "My Lady Green Sleeves," Etc.

pyright, 186, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER III.

The awful moment had arrived. Face face with her inquisitor sat Lesley, scapegrace, and the fact that the udoir was delicious in its blue and ite walls and Nankin china, that the ening before had been delightful, and at the afternoon's programme prom d equally well, did not make this auvais quart d'heure a scrap the more arable—rather the reverse, in fact, to e sinner.

"But, my dear, what have you done be sent away in disgrace like this?" dy Appuldurcombe was saying in ry kind tones.

"Nothing. I didn't do anything. It s—was the other people who did it ."

"Did what?"

"Bothered me to marry them, you ow, and all that," said Lesley, add g rather defiantly, "just as if I could arry them all!"

"But your father didn't complain of eir falling in love with you," said her nt. "Jilted was the word he used— at you had jilted half the county."

"Dad's weak point is his arithmetic. e never could add up anything prop ly," said Lesley, with a fine air of trage, "and he doesn't know any ing like half the county. It's too big!"

"But, my dear, to jilt a man you ust first be engaged to him."

"Y-e-s," said Lesley very slowly, but you don't call it being engaged to man when you promise to marry him st to keep him from worrying you orning, noon and night?"

"He would worry you much more if u were engaged to him!"

"Oh, no! I used to make it a point honor with them that if I promised ey were to keep their distance till I— —told them to come nearer. And I ver did."

Lady Appuldurcombe smiled irresistibly, but shook her head.

"You mean to say they never tried to iss you?"

"S-sometimes, but they couldn't, ou know," nodding triumphantly. "I'm too tall and too strong," she add d, drawing up her slim white figure au aciously.

"That terrible plural!" said her aunt, ying hard to look severe. "And pray as—Bob—neither tall enough nor rong enough to kiss you?"

"Oh, Bob's different! I—I was really gaged to Bob for a little while, you now."

"And did he kiss you?"

"I never kiss and tell," said Lesley, ooking mischievous and with a little pertinent uplifting of her chin that

"I give you up."

er aunt was beginning to know. "Auntie, don't you think it's rather lly to sit here asking me rude questions when that lovely park is simply polling for me to go and walk in it?"

"This is very wrong when you don't ean to marry the man," said her unt, determined not to smile and to rejoice the heart of the graceless young woman before her. "But you evidently preferred him to the rest, so why jilt him?"

"It was a point of honor with me," said Lesley, folding her hands demurely, "to make him fall in love with me, I mean. Every one warned him against me; said I only wanted to break his heart as I had broken the other ones—they're all as right as rivets and eat and sleep like anything, auntie; not one man in a hundred has got a heart—and he didn't believe them, of course." Memory perhaps supplied the guileless look with which Lesley looked up at Lady Appuldurcombe. "But he does now."

Lady Appuldurcombe gave up the struggle and laughed heartily.

"When he came and asked me if it were true," continued Lesley, "that I made all the men fall in love with me just for the pleasure of throwing them over, I said, 'Do I look that sort of person?' And then, of course, he asked me to marry him. If I had said 'No,' the people who warned him against me would never have heard of it and thought they [illegible]!"

"Oh, Lesley, Lesley! I pity your father!"

"You needn't, auntie. He doesn't want me to marry anybody, only he stuck at Bob. For some unearthly man's reason he loves Bob, and I don't," concluded this extremely unattached young woman decisively.

"Lesley," said her aunt meditatingly, "do you mean to behave like this in town?"

The girl laughed, and springing up began to dance a measure—

Moving light as all young things,
As young birds, and early wheat
When the wind steals over it.

"I'm so happy!" she said pleadingly. "Don't spoil it all by scolding me, auntie! And then, if you like, take me on a c[illegible] I had been crying!"

"But, my dear"—

"No one will fall in love with me here," affirmed Lesley. "It's an utterly different thing in the country, where I lived in the very midst of men! Dad's master of the hounds, you know, and then he has the shoots and he's a capital host—any girl who wasn't a sphinx would have had to have heaps of lovers! And it's very catching. The men are just like sheep—what one man fancies they all want, or think they do!"

Lady Appuldurcombe shook her head rebukingly. She had not nearly got to the bottom of her inquiries yet.

"But, oh!" cried Lesley, standing in the middle of the room and throwing out her arm with a gesture of irrepressible youth and light heartedness, "it's so fascinating to make a man fall in love with you! Once you take a real interest in the game you can't stop, and—and"—

She smiled, as at pleasant memories, looking straight before her, and her long arms fell at her side.

"It must be perfectly delightful for the men, I am sure, said her aunt, with real displeasure. "Well, I give you warning, Miss Lesley, that if you try any of your tricks on here I shall pack you back to Malincourt at an hour's notice."

Lesley came near and looked coaxingly at her with those eyes, exactly the color of riverside forgetmenots and set about with curly black eyelashes, that were perhaps the most uncommon beauty of her face.

"You can't stop it, dear," she said, kneeling down beside her, "the men being nice to me, I mean. I am Lady Appuldurcombe's niece, you know, and"—

"I give you up," said her aunt, spreading out two elegant hands, palms downward. "But, to turn to a more agreeable subject, who has educated you, my dear, on the subject of clothes?"

"It isn't another subject. It's me," said Lesley earnestly. "That is where I have always scored over the other girls—besides knowing such lots of men. I don't do anything. It's my clothes and my hair—the way it's dressed, I mean. It's the rarest thing in the world to find a well dressed head in the country!"

"It is a woman's first duty," said Lady Appuldurcombe, with real solemnity. "But you are very young to know it. Then it is not merely choosing the right clothes or going to the right people. It's the way you wear them that's everything—and where did you pick up that way, child? It isn't all your figure."

"I know an awfully clever woman," said Lesley, her eyes kindling, "and among other things she gave me this advice: Always wear white if you can and as long as you can, but if you don't dress all of one color never mix up your colors any more than you would mix your wine, or in furnishing a room—she has given me no end of wrinkles about things."

"And who is the woman?" said Lady Appuldurcombe approvingly. "Really, my dear, you are fortunate in such a neighbor, buried as you are."

"Lady Cranstoun." The name came out with a certain timid defiance.

"I have heard of her," said Lady Appuldurcombe coldly, with whom there was never any question of knowing or not knowing certain people.

"She had an accident in the hunting field this year," continued Lesley proudly and coldly, "and she will have to lie down for the rest of her life."

"She has a good [illegible]," said Lady Appuldurcombe, with a disengaged air, as if uninterested in the subject.

"And a husband who ruined her life," said Lesley, with flashing eyes and intense energy. "Perhaps if I had never known her I should not be so hard on the men as I am today."

She walked to the window and stood looking out. Her aunt could only see the back of a raven dark little head, that, for all its artful dressing, would break rebelliously, now and then, into curls.

"And so she chose your dresses for you, my dear?" said Lady Appuldurcombe, "and your maid. And she has done it very cleverly, I must say. But how did you manage that gown you had on last night?"

"A pattern bodice to Mason," said the girl, in a singularly lifeless tone. "The dress only arrived here after dinner last night. I love her," she broke out passionately. "You must not say anything against her to me, auntie, please, for I could not bear it."

Lady Appuldurcombe had moved away to her writing table, where, every morning, she was busy with the business of a woman of fashion, who can always make time for what she pleases.

"You could not have a safer guide than Lady Cranstoun in—clothes," she said dryly.

"Auntie," cried the girl, "is there any such thing as real Christianity in the world—one single Christian woman? You know her story—how she committed one fault—one; how she married a brute the first time, then left him for a man who treated her worse."

"That looks rather as if it were Lady Cranstoun's fault, does it not?" said Lady Appuldurcombe, arranging the writing materials before her, but her face was grave. She was thinking it was no wonder Cecilia's child had been up to so many tricks with such companionship as her father had suffered her to fall into.

"We shall never agree on this point, auntie," said the girl in young, vibrating tones. "I shall always stand up for the women, through thick and thin, and, if I can ever do one a good turn, I will. When I see the suffering caused by men"—

"And when I see the suffering caused by women," said Lady Appuldurcombe softly.

"I've got to see it yet. Meanwhile"—

"Meanwhile, my dear, go down to the drawing room and try to forget you are very angry with me just now. Ronny is seeing about a horse for you, I know, so you will have your gallop in the park tomorrow morning. We don't go down to Ranelagh till after luncheon."

The door closed. Lesley was gone.

"She is a good hater," said Lady Appuldurcombe as she dipped her pen in the ink, "and a warm friend," she added in the same breath.

CHAPTER IV.

Ranelagh always stands in much the same relation to Hurlingham as a rustic young beauty in a cotton gown washing her face in the morning dew does to a court belle all powder and patches and trailing brocaded skirts, but the world seems to prefer the rustic for the present—but will it last?

The quaint [illegible] through which you pass to the grounds sets your thoughts at a history working, and many a [illegible] to the eye, but to young folks who have not destroyed the pleasures of reality by the overstudy of books Ranelagh is simply a charmingly sylvan spot conveniently near town, in which one might spend a few hours very pleasantly without the inducements of those eccentric sports that everybody has ostensibly come to see.

By the time Mr. Yelverton had brought his team, with a flourish, round the wide sweep of grass opposite the seats arranged for spectators, the little hurt had gone out of Lesley's heart and that pucker from her brow which had made Ronny shake his head at his mother in a way that the latter felt unkind when they were starting.

Lesley was herself again—a most refreshing self, judging by Yelverton's fits of laughter and the occasional difficulties he had got into coming down, through listening to her, instead of minding his own business.

Luckily the horses knew theirs, and when at last they stopped Ronny climbed up behind the box seat and asked the two what they had been laughing at.

Lesley refused to tell, and Mr. Yelverton backed her up, while his mother, now the grooms were gone, was at liberty to impart such information as she thought fit to the men on the coach, who displayed a great thirst for information about "the lovely Malincourt," as the world had already named her.

"She has a will of her own, and she had never heard of Ronny in her life," she confided, by and by, to a vieille moustache, when the others had got down to examine the ponies and dummies and other odds and ends that make gymkhana such a huge joke to the lookers on.

"And now she won't listen to him," said the old boy, grinning and looking at the three before him and thinking that Master Ronny, who had gone scot free all his life, might get a rap from a slip of a girl over the knuckles yet.

"I believe you were laughing at my expense," Ronny was insisting, and addressing the back of Lesley's head. "You!"

Lesley turned a little, scornful face over so slightly toward him, the face upon which, she instinctively felt, he was always looking for those marks that the kisses of half a county should, by rights, have left upon it.

"I shall call you Aristides," she said. "Didn't the people banish him because they were sick of hearing of his virtues?"

The words were rude, but a certain quality in her voice made them merely piquant.

"Meaning that I'm a dull dog," said Ronny imperturbably. "Well, so I am. But I'm very tenacious too. What were you laughing at?"

Lesley glanced down and saw Cynthia walking past. This, then, was the reason she could not dislodge him.

"If you really must know," she said "we were talking about—frills."

"Frills!"

Yelverton threw himself back and laughed. He had met nothing so much to his taste as Lesley the entire season.

"Frills!" repeated Lesley solemnly, who, like a real woman, wanted to visit on Ronny some of the discomfort his mother had caused her that morning. "You men are so fond of them. You like heaps and heaps of them, and the more frills and the more lace we can cram on to our skirts the nicer you think we look and the more you love us! I'm sure that half the wife desertions and domestic tragedies in the world are caused by a scarcity of frills. It's the contrast, I suppose, of your strength and the frivolity of our—frills that intoxicates you!"

"'Pon my word, Miss Malincourt," said Mr. Yelverton gravely, "I've often thought that it's all that foam of lace that makes the dancing girls catch on so"—

"You've hit the right nail on the head. It's not them we love; it's their frills! Just as the more respectable a woman is the less frill and the more leg she shows in the street."

But Lesley did not seem to hear, and Ronny, at the risk of breaking his neck, had precipitately descended and was seen marching off with disgust strongly imprinted all down his back.

Lesley drew in her breath.

"I've done it now!" she said, nodding and looking up into the kind, ugly face of her companion like a naughty child who is asking a bigger and a naughtier one what he thinks her punishment will be.

"I did it on purpose, you know, to shock him. You'll forget it all, every word, won't you?"

"Pray, what harm was there in it?" inquired Mr. Yelverton stoutly. "You should hear some of 'em talk"—

"Only I'm not some of 'em," said Lesley coldly, and lifting her proud little head after her own distinctive fashion. "You were telling me when Major Kilmurray came"—

"About that bay mare? She's ripping. If I bring her round to Park lane tomorrow at 10, will Lady Appuldurcombe mind your trying her?"

"Of course not," said Lesley, then remembered that she was, to a certain extent, baggage to be disposed of as her temporary owners pleased.

"When are they going to begin?" she exclaimed. "It seems a lot of running about and nothing done. Like a Punch and Judy show with dog Toby and the baby left out!"

Mr. Yelverton grinned.

"Wait till you see the Johnnies being rigged up in fancy dress by their damsels," he said. "It is silly. That's why people like it. Makes them feel so superior, you know. It's when they're asked to try things a cut above 'em and feel small they get mad. Here they come, at last!"

Lesley leaned over as the ponies dashed past, then clapped her hands.

"That was clever!" she said as one of the riders, going at full speed, picked off, with a long sparkling wand, the rings suspended from a wooden staple on his left. "And that was stupid!" she added as the other man missed the ring on the right. "Let [illegible] win." And, without waiting for the latter, she did so, with a nimbleness and dexterity that argued at once a long acquaintance with coaches and joints of extreme suppleness.

"I believe you drive a team yourself," said Mr. Yelverton, when he had finished, and Lady Appuldurcombe was [illegible] at her heart.

"N[illegible] friend of ours, Mr. F[illegible] thoroughly—that and dad and I often go out with him on it."

"Same old game," he thought. "Where there's a pretty girl there's sure to be a coach—no, I mean"—

This was the last he saw of Lesley for some time. She was pounced upon, appropriated, divided and introduced till she began to think of climbing the coach again, just to get rid of these men, who all seemed to her exactly alike and left no permanent impression on her mind.

Once she saw Cynthia de Salis at a little distance, who did not appear to see her. She was dressed in white, and her beauty had the same troubling effect on Lesley's mind that it had on so many others.

"I should go mad about her if I were a man," Lesley thought, "but what a pity she has that dash of red in her hair! Red haired women are so terribly faithful! What were you saying, excellency?" to her friend of overnight, who had quietly made his way to her.

"That it's a pity Kilmurray is not riding today."

"Would his dignity stand being dressed up by his 'lady' in fancy costume, like those men over there?" inquired Lesley scornfully.

"Well, we should have the treat of seeing him ride, anyway."

"And can he ride?" There was keen interest in Lesley's tone, for, if she hated men, she adored horses from the bottom of her soul.

The men surrounding her stared.

"Don't you know," said one of them, "that Ronny Kilmurray is the best gentleman rider in England?"

Lesley stamped her little foot on the soft grass and vowed she must have tea or die.

But that stamp of the foot meant—

"I'm sick of Ronny, and his bravery, and his riding, and his perfection as a son. Hasn't he got a weakness anywhere? It almost makes one want to see faulty old Bob!"

CHAPTER V.

The clock pointed at five minutes to 10, and Lesley, in hat and habit—the waistcoat was really the most swagger part of the whole concern—was leaning over the balcony, sharply criticising the points of a neat hack that was being slowly led up and down outside for her inspection.

She shook her head at last decisively and longed to see Ronny, to tell him that, if he did know how to ride, choosing a horse for a lady was a matter to which she could very easily show him the way.

As the clock struck the hour Mr. Yelverton appeared with a groom behind him, leading a matchless bay mare, who picked her steps delicately and arched her neck, her coat shining like satin in the sun.

"You beauty!" cried Lesley from the bottom of her soul in ecstasy. Yelverton looked up to the balcony, flushing all over his ugly, honest face at sight of her.

"I'm so glad you like her, Miss Coquette," he said eagerly, then glanced doubtfully at the horse Ronny's groom led up and down. "Won't you come down and try her?"

"You can take that horse away," said Lesley, waving a slender majestic arm in the direction of the stables to Ronny's groom, and the man, wondering, obeyed, though not before Yelverton had said something quickly to him, to which he replied briefly in assent as he touched his hat.

Lesley ran down stairs three steps at a time and out into the road. She had not time to shake hands with Yelverton, but quite enough to stroke the mare's velvet nose and give her the bit of sugar she had made ready for Ronny's despised beast.

As Yelverton swung her, light as a bird, into the saddle, and she stuck her foot into the stirrup and settled her skirts cleverly with one shake, the mare pricked up her delicate ears and began to dance as if infected by the frivolous atmosphere of youth that Lesley always seemed to diffuse, or possibly because she knew she had something very special on her back, but certain it is that Lesley, by voice and touch, encouraged her in her tricks till Yelverton, looking on at the delightful pair, wondered what they might not take into their heads to do next.

It would be difficult to say which settled the question, the two feminine things appeared so entirely of one mind, but while Yelverton was anxiously inquiring the whereabouts of Major Kilmurray from Charville, who held his horse, Miss Coquette edged playfully off toward Stanhope Gate and Lady Appuldurcombe appeared on the balcony just in time to see Lesley disappearing at a smart canter down the park, with Yelverton rapidly overtaking her.

She stood looking after them in perplexity. Where was Ronny, and why was Yelverton taking his place? The sight of one of her grooms in hot pursuit of the pair rather relieved her mind. Still it was all incomprehensible and altogether wrong, thought her aunt, with some very real concern.

Of course the girl [illegible] be ex-

(Continued on third page.)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "**Castoria**" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless**?

Do You Know that 35 **average** doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 **cents**, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE HAUNTED KITCHEN.

Terrible Fright of a Belated Cook and Her Precipitate Flight.

Out in the neighborhood of Iowa circle lives a government clerk who has grown gray in the services of his country, and with his gray hairs have gradually crept up in him several ills that flesh is heir to, among others an occasional touch of insomnia. Insomnia breeds irritability, and his irritability had been stirred to its lowest depths by inability to get a satisfactory hired girl, but a month or so ago he was fortunate enough to get a "settled woman," who was pretty near perfection. She was a good cook, staid in nights except when her "s'ciety" met, and in other ways was a model. About once a month the oblong piece of buff colored paper that was slipped under the basement door by the gasman would bring a frown to Mr. ——'s brow, but he would only caution the hired girl to turn down the gas when not using it. A few nights ago a "s'ciety" meeting had called the girl out before she finished washing the dinner dishes, and she hadn't returned when the family retired for the night.

Mr. —— had a protracted interview with his enemy, the sleep killer, the same night and could find no rest. In vain he thought over all his misdeeds and counted 100 backward and forward several times. Sleep wouldn't come, so, after tossing about until long after midnight, he finally got up and sat at the window. Happening to look down into the yard, he saw a streak of light glinting from the basement shutters, and he thought of burglars. Creeping stealthily down the stairs, he heard dishes, so he went back up to his room. Then he got mad at this wanton waste of gas, and going to the speaking tube yelled, "Put out that gas and go to bed!" It was the first time there had been an occasion to use the tube since the new girl came, and she hadn't been introduced to it before.

A smothered exclamation in the kitchen, the noise of a chair knocked over and pans rattling to the floor were followed by a scurrying up stairs, three steps at a time, and the badly scared colored woman gathered her few belongings in her room and made a rush for the front door. Mr. —— tried to intercept her, but she was thoroughly frightened and wouldn't stop. "Lemme go, boss; lemme go. I wouldn't work heah any mo' fer all the money in the treasury. I was washin the dishes down stairs jes' now and a loud voice come right through the tin pan I was jes' hangin up, and it said, 'Put out dat gas and go to h—!' I know this house is haunted, and I wouldn't work heah any mo' fer nuffin."

And she wouldn't. The next evening in the "want" column of The Star was an ad. for a settled colored woman to do housework up at some hundred and something Thirteenth street.—Washington Star.

A MONSTER BOOK.

The Largest One In the World In the British Museum.

The Chinese department of the British museum library contains, says a writer in Cassell's "World of Wonders," a single work which occupies no fewer than 5,020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press was purchased a few years ago for $6,000 and is one of only a very small number of copies now in existence. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China, covering a period of 28 centuries—from 1000 B. C. to 1700 A. D.

It owes its origin to the literary proclivities of the Emperor Kang-he, who reigned from 1662 to 1722. In the course of his studies of the ancient literature of his country Kang-he discovered that extensive corruptions had been allowed to creep into modern editions, and he conceived the idea of having the text of the originals reproduced and preserved in an authoritative form. This was a mighty conception truly, and in its execution it remains unique down to the present time. For the purpose of carrying out the work, Kang-he appointed a commission of learned men to select the writings to be reproduced and employed the Jesuit missionaries to cast copper types with which to execute the printing.

The commission was occupied for 40 years in its great task. Before the work was completed Kang-he died, but he had provided that his successor should see the book completed, and he faithfully carried out his trust. The book is arranged in six divisions, each dealing with a particular branch of knowledge. The divisions are thus designated: First, writings relating to the heavens; second, writings relating to the earth; third, writings relating to mankind; fourth, writings relating to inanimate nature; fifth, writings relating to philosophy; sixth, writings relating to political economy.

Napoleon's Admonition to Fesch.

"Fesch," said the emperor one bright noon to the cardinal, interrupting a homily on politics, "do you see that star?" "No," was the reply. "Well, then, as I alone can see it I will go my own way and tolerate no remarks." Such is the significant anecdote told by Marmont, and if its truth be not concrete it is at least ideal.—Professor W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

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SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6.00 P. M. Return, 4.30 A. M. Middletown, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree and New Bedford, 6.00 P. M.

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dBoat from Fall River.
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Prince Bismarck received about 218,000 postal cards from as many admirers congratulating him on his eightieth birthday. These cards have a total weight of 1320 pounds, and piled up in one column would reach a height of 150 feet.

The Sunday law in Germany hits the drinker instead of the purveyor. The Court of Appeal at Erfurt has just sustained the lower court in fining a thirsty man seventy five cents for drinking a glass of beer at a tavern during the hours of divine service.

A man living in the West states that he first met his wife in a storm, took her to their first ball in a storm, popped the question in a storm, and has lived in a storm ever since.

Sir John Lubbock describes an ant, which can support a weight three thousand times heavier than itself, or equal in proportion to a man holding 210 tons by his teeth.

Scales are now made of such nice adjustment that they will weigh anything, to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. In fact, they will weigh a pencil mark.

Mazzie—Bower was just remarking to me that all he is he owes to his mother. Gazby—Yes, and I understand that all he has he owes to his father.

(Continued from second page.)

pected to know the proprieties and Yelverton was about as safe a man as a girl could be seen with. Still! And then Lady Appuldurcombe thought of her brother-in-law not exactly with blessing and reverted to her original assertion that she never could forgive him. One could not help loving Lesley, to be sure, but Lesley was a handful.

Some idea of sending Charville or Parker to bring the girl back crossed her mind, but that would be to make everybody ridiculous, herself included, so she sat down to her escritoire, reserving her soul in patience and only hoping that Ronny might have arranged to meet them in the Row.

Meanwhile the fair Malincourt was "going it like steam," as a very considerable number of persons, who already knew her by sight, with some amusement remarked an hour or so later.

On Yelverton's mare—that was a good deal better known by sight in town than some of the principal people in it—in Yelverton's company, quite alone—well, it was rather rapid, don't you know, but no one could deny that she rode better, dressed better and looked better than any girl who had shone in the Row that season.

The world grinned at the great Lady Appuldurcombe being caught socially tripping, and even the immovable face of her manservant behind the pair did not mend matters in the least. Yelverton, thoroughly uncomfortable, had tried to persuade Lesley to go toward a more unfrequented part of the park, but she liked the shade of the trees and to watch the people, she said, so drew up at the rails and soon had round her most of the men who had been introduced to her since she arrived in town.

She talked to them all with the grace and fearlessness that distinguished her, yet without one word or look to which Lady Appuldurcombe could possibly have taken exception, with no veil to hide the rich bloom on her cheek, the peculiar blue of her clear eyes, the swift changing emotions, all keen and delightful, that came and went on her little spirited, joyous face.

She found one or two old Somersetshire friends among the somewhat sparse crowd—men who had almost forgiven her for jilting them, just as she had entirely forgotten any case of offense they might have against her, and she was having the best of good times, while Yelverton was having the worst, when Ronald Kilmurray rode up, by sheer force of control hiding the intense annoyance that devoured him.

"Very sorry to be so late, cousin," he said, lifting his hat to Lesley and nodding to several men in the group. "Will you find it too hot for a turn?"

And before she knew his intention he had turned her bridle rein, and they were galloping down the Row side by side.

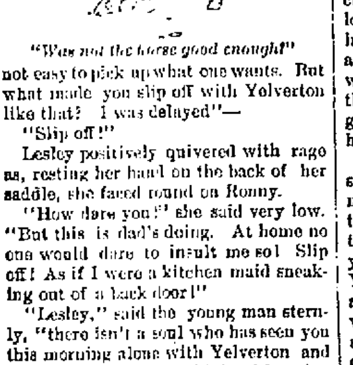
"Seems in a hurry," Lesley heard one man say to another. Then somebody laughed, and staring in amazement at Ronny she saw him clinch his teeth, while the riders who knew and passed him observed that glory evidently did not suit his constitution.

"What made you go off with Yelverton like that?" he said abruptly. "And on his horse! How dare the fellow!" he muttered furiously. "Was not the horse I sent round for you good enough?"

Lesley checked the mare so suddenly that a less perfect rider would have been unseated, and with Miss Coquette standing stock still called after Ronny without raising her voice.

Ronny, who had shot beyond, came back with a very bad grace indeed.

"I did the best I could," he said coldly. "In the height of the season it is not easy to pick up what one wants. But what made you slip off with Yelverton like that? I was delayed"—



"Was not the horse good enough?"

"Slip off!"

Lesley positively quivered with rage as, resting her hand on the back of her saddle, she faced round on Ronny.

"How dare you!" she said very low. "But this is dad's doing. At home no one would dare to insult me so! Slip off! As if I were a kitchen maid sneaking out of a back door!"

"Lesley," said the young man sternly, "there isn't a soul who has seen you this morning alone with Yelverton and riding his horse but thinks either that you are engaged to him—or want to be."

Lesley put her horse at a walk, trembled violently and turned away her head so that he could not see her face. He thought she was crying, and his anger showed to him altogether disproportionate against this young thing—his guest.

"Don't cry," he said, more kindly. "We must make the best of it."

She turned round then, and he saw she was laughing fit to kill herself and looking at him with a sort of pity.

"Oh, it's such a joke," she said when she was able to stop, "my wanting to be—be—engaged to anybody! It's just the other way round!" and she wiped her eyes and laughed again, having now completely recovered her good humor.

But Ronny did not laugh; he looked dourly ahead like the angry man she had made him.

"And don't you think," she went on, "that it's rather absurd for a—hero—to bully a girl for doing in the park, with people all around, what she would not think twice about doing in the country quite alone? Why, I've often shown dad's friends the way from the start to the kill and he never thought of getting blue in the face from shock!"

"That's Somersetshire," said Ronny curtly, "and this is town. Ladies don't do such things here."

"No. They do worse," said Lesley smartly. "I didn't shut my eyes the other night at the menagerie, or last night at dinner, or yesterday at Ranelagh, and a country girl would blush to behave as some of your town ladies do!"

They had got to Knightsbridge by now, and the sun was smiling down on them with rays fierce as the wrath that was burning in their young undisciplined hearts.

"But appearances must be respected," began Ronny, then stopped, for he was preaching a gospel the reverse of what he believed in, only he was his mother's mouthpiece just then and reflecting some of her anger and worry when on his return home he had discovered through Charville how matters lay.

"Poor hero!" said Lesley, with genuine contempt in her tone. "After all, dad was right in hating town and calling it the city of shams—you don't seem able to think or see straight here from your heart, I mean. It's all from outside, through other people's eyes!"

She shook her head so sorrowfully that Ronny burst out laughing, whereupon she joined in, saying encouragingly, "It's so stupid to make a fuss about little things when there are such lots of big ones to cry over, isn't it? But I'm very glad you've got a temper," confidentially. "You were getting very trying with your everlasting goodness! Isn't it almost time to turn back?"

"And I am afraid you will never die of goodness, Lesley," he said. "Won't you go home this way?" he added disingenuously. "It's much prettier, and it must be nearly lunchtime now."

"No, I won't," said Lesley, turning the mare and throwing him a bewildering smile over her shoulder that, for the first time, convinced him she was a born flirt.

"I haven't said goodby to Mr. Yelverton or thanked him for the treat I've had on this beauty," and she whispered something in the beauty's ear that made her dance sidelong and arch her neck and play off as many tricks as a belle at her first ball.

Ronny said nothing, adapting his horse's pace to Miss Coquette's, till the pair, tired of caper, condescended to range themselves sedately by his side, and the first remark, as is usual when a woman is entirely in the wrong, came from Lesley.

"I'm glad Bob is not a cousin," she said.

"Why?"

"He might think himself privileged to be—horrid!"

"I think Mr. Bob has got his work cut out for him," said Ronny, who looked so disturbed, so altogether unlike his usual careless self, that Cynthia, in a deliciously cool, blue cambric gown, who saw them coming, told herself that the blow had fallen at last, and this girl, who was turning all the men's heads, was turning his also.

"Goodby, Mr. Yelverton! Thank you so much for the treat you have given me!" she heard Lesley say in that spontaneous, sincere way natural to her, and then Ronny's voice, inquiring, "Could you look me up at the Rag after lunch, Yelverton?" Then, without waiting for an answer, he galloped off after Lesley, who had, as was generally admitted among the left behinds, "taken the cake" in all round cheek that morning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An Arctic Rhinoceros.

A gigantic specimen of the arctic rhinoceros has lately been discovered frozen up in an iceberg which stranded at the Lena delta. This specimen was seven feet taller than the largest variety of the rhinoceros of today and was armed with two nose horns, the shortest of which was 3 feet 2 inches in length. The animal doubtless belonged to an antediluvian species of rhinoceros, and his immense size gives some idea of the enormous and terrible beasts which inhabited this planet in the "days when the earth was young." The creature's body was entirely covered with very long, thick hair, which proves that the arctic regions were his natural habitat. —St. Louis Republic.

Lightning.

The curious fact has been observed that while buildings generally are more liable to accidents from lightning during the first half of the year than during the last, barns form an exception to this rule. In attempting to account for this it has been suggested that a full barn is warmer than an empty one and that the heated and somewhat moist air rising from the straw or hay is more conductive than cooler air and "attracts" lightning.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly everyone but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the system and makes pure blood.

Quality,

Purity,

Flavor,

combine

to make

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B. L.

Tobacco

the kind

that suits

every one.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Newport Illuminating Compan

Light, Heat and Power.

ELECTRIC RADIATORS, Coffee and Teapots, Kettles, Ov Sad Irons, Broilers, Toasters, etc, etc.
MOTORS in all sizes.
Stores, offices and residences wired and lighted by IN DESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT at lowest rates.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW LINE OF

ELECTRIC AND GAS SHADES,

IN ALL COLORS AND DESIGNS.

1449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Banking and Insurance

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,060,5
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,801,8
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,260,56
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,52
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	5,727,0
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,860,19
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,12
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,11
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,283,11
Queen Ins. Co. of London	2,416,09
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,423,16
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,832,56
Northern Assurance Co. of London	6,368,61
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,681,17

A. S. SHERMAN,
7-9 Office Merchants' Bank.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder,

General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop, 63 Mill St. P. O. Box 161.
Office 10 Pelham St
Residence 116 Church St.
3-14

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered, anywhere within the compact part of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply a t either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanance

are the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

242 THAMES STREET.

DIRECTIONS for using

CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Why Go West

TO BUY A FARM

For Sale,

in Portsmouth, Rhode Island's farm containing 150 acres, beautiful location and commanding fine views. The farm-house is commodious and in good order. Stable seven years. This place has great prospective value, besides being worth double the price asked for it, for farming purposes, as it has fine seaweed privilege; just the fertilizer for raising potatoes, and one could pay for it in two years from this crop alone. Price $1100—about $12 per acre. Schools and churches near by. About four miles from railroad station.

DANIEL WATSON

137 Thames St., Newport

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At Lowest Rates—Strong Com

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Real Estate and Fire Insurance

28 Bellevue Avenue,

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ALL PERSONS, desirous of having introduced into their residences or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to

WM. S. SLOCUM, Tre

ALLEN'S

Restauran

20 BROADWAY

NEAR STATE HOUSE

We are Making a Special

VIRGINIA OYST

IN EVERY STYLE.

Table Boar

BY THE WEEK,

D. B. ALLEN
PROPRIE

Quinine Whis

Prevents and Cures a C

Greatest tonic known. Sold in all the principal saloons in Newport.

T. J. LYON, Age

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ARRIVES IN

Newport Daily at 1 o'c

—ON—

Sundays at 9 A.

No American newspaper surpasses the NEW YORK TIMES for the scope and accuracy of its watering place news. Arrivals at Newport and other leading resorts a daily and feature.

Promptly delivered at residences by

W. P. CLARK

Newport's Oldest Newsde

Mail orders attended to witho

GET YOUR

IceCrea

—AT—

KOSCHNY

230 & 232 THAMES STRE

or at the

Branch Store, 16 Broa

Cake,

Ice Cream

Confectioner

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

and

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

This year is leap year and there won't be another till 1904.

The Providence Board of Aldermen of 1895 gave themselves a banquet Tuesday night and presented ex-Mayor Olney with a handsome silver cup as a testimonial of their regard.

Our State legislators will begin their annual assembling in Providence two weeks from next Tuesday when the business of the January Session of the General Assembly will commence.

The fast train between New York and Buffalo, which makes the run at the rate of 53.33 miles an hour, is nearly an hour faster than the famous London-Edinburg train. In building yachts and locomotives the British are back numbers.

The heroic work of the Cape Cod life savers on Tuesday morning was a further evidence of the great importance of that branch of the government service and should be a strong plea for more adequate wages for the men to whose bravery its high efficiency is mainly due.

It is estimated that it will cost in round numbers $40,000,000 to build the proposed railroad bridge across the Hudson between New Jersey and New York. The money for this great work, it is said, must be raised by popular subscription, and the engineers in charge think it can be had in that way.

It has long been known that oil and natural gas exist in Kentucky and Tennessee, and oil men are beginning to give those states more attention. Experts who have been over the ground lately report the existence of both lubricating and illuminating oil, and are confident that there will be no famine in petroleum for many years to come.

South Carolina is the only State in the Union that makes a business of selling liquor and the profits from the traffic, strange to say, go to the public schools. This year the net receipts under the dispensary law will be about $225,000, but it is expected that next year the amount will be largely increased. The State sells whisky at a price so low that illegal "bars" cannot be run at a profit.

Mr. R. W. Pearce, the venerable proprietor, editor, carrier and devil of the Newport Enterprise, has delivered New Year's addresses to this city for the past twenty-six years and at his last annual call on Wednesday he informed us that during all that long period he had not encountered a single unpleasant New Year's Day. May these yearly visits of our esteemed brother printer long continue and be always attended by sunshine and liberal responses.

The trial of Martin Dalton, the alleged "pal" of "Yankee Dan" Sullivan in the murder of Anthony S. Haswell, was brought to a close on Wednesday afternoon and at the opening of the court Thursday morning the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Nothing appeared in the trial of Dalton to relieve Sullivan of any of the responsibility for which he is now serving a life sentence, although there are still many who believe him to be innocent of the actual crime.

We publish today on the 6th page a paper written by Col. J. R. Leslie and read recently at the Unity Club. Extracts from this paper which have been published heretofore proved so interesting and gave such promise of containing more that was both interesting and instructive, impelled us to ask the writer to allow us to publish the essay *in toto*. The subject, "The Foreign Relations of Russia," is of itself a deeply interesting one and when handled in Col. Leslie's graceful and inimitable style it possesses an added charm.

That an adequate preservation of the field of Gettysburg is now assured. The National Park Commission is constructing excellent roads along the Union and Confederate lines, stone walls and other fences will be restored, the earthworks thrown up will be maintained and mounted with the kind of cannon used in the battle, and steel towers will be erected on the highest points to give a view of the whole region. The regimental, brigade and division monuments are mostly complete. A grand work has thus been performed during the lifetime of those who were in the battle, and posterity will know that it is authentic.

President Cleveland has announced as the five gentlemen who shall compose the Venezuelan Commission Hon. David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Hon. Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Hon. Andrew D. White and Hon. Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, and Hon. Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, president of the Johns Hopkins University. The political complexion of the commission may be called independent. The first named member, Judge Brewer, is a Republican and received his appointment to the United States Supreme Court from President Harrison in 1889, and Mr. White has long been identified with the same party, having been United States Minister to Germany and Russia under Republican administrations. He was also president of the Republican State Convention of New York in 1871. Mr. Coudert and Judge Alvey are Democrats,—the former anti Tammany—and Mr. Gilman has never identified himself with either political party, although his tendencies are said to incline to the Republican organization.

Thanks, Neighbor.

Our neighbor the Herald, always a newsful paper, made a special effort for its recent Christmas number and amongst the great volume of other interesting matter of that issue we found the following pleasant words:—

"That old friend, the MERCURY, over whom the halo of Franklin hangs, has issued a very pretty Almanac for 1896, containing valuable local information, such as tide tables for Newport, and distances to points of interest, with lots of handy things to know scattered throughout the pages. Then there is a record of local happenings for the past year, 1895, and some capital illustrations of woodland and other scenes. It is not for sale, but only for supporters of the paper, which all ought to know is the oldest in Newport. All wish the Mercury many happy returns of the season. It has one of the breeziest and most news inspiring offices on Thames street, as it looks right into the 'Herald's windows.'"

Among the editorial writings on Thursday we were again remembered in the following pleasant manner:—

"The Herald has not received a cleaner printed or more prettily illustrated Almanac for 1896 than the gilt and crimson fronted one published by the Mercury Publishing Company of Newport. Its record of important events, that have transpired in Newport and vicinity during the last year, and its table of distances from the State House to celebrated places in and around this city gives it interesting local value to citizens and visitors."

A Providence Failure.

The failure of the H. W. Ladd Company was a surprise to this section although to the inner business circles of Providence it had been known for several days that the concern was to undergo some sort of a change. The assets of the firm are claimed to equal the liabilities which are placed at $225,000, and the assignment, it is said, was forced by the failure of the late Caleb G. Burrows to provide for his endorsement of the notes of ex-Governor Ladd, the principal stockholder.

The H. W. Ladd Company is one of the largest and best known dry goods concerns in this section of New England, and it grew from a small 15-foot store established by Ladd & Davis in 1871, until at the present time it occupies the whole of the large four story block in which it is located.

A Daily Steamship Line.

Commencing January 1st the Old Dominion Steamship Company will run a Daily Line (Sundays excepted) between New York and Norfolk, Va.; and a Daily Line (Fridays excepted) from Norfolk to New York.

This is the longest daily sea line in the United States, and one of the most popular and important.

It forms the connecting link by water with all the great trunk lines radiating from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond, Va., to the West, South and South-West.

Stephen P. Irwin, a prominent resident of Southbridge, Mass., died Wednesday morning at the age of 99 years. He would have passed to his hundredth year on the Fourth of July next. He was one of the first cotton manufacturers in New England and founded the village of Sandersdale in Southbridge. His early life was spent in Rhode Island, and he was captain of a company of militia in the State during Dorr's rebellion.

PORTSMOUTH.

There was a public installation of the elective officers of Oakland Lodge, No. 32, I. O. of O. F., on Wednesday, by District Deputy Charles I. Coggeshall, assisted by George A. Brown as G. Mar.; Wm. D. C. Main as G. War.; Emerson A. Bishop as G. Per. Sec.; Frank J. Coggeshall as G. Rec. Sec.; Robert Patterson as G. Treas.; Josiah C. Gifford as G. Guar., and Nathaniel Peckham as Chaplain.

The following are the elective and appointive officers:

Noble Grand—J. Roswell Chase.
Vice Grand—John C. Walker.
Recording Sec—Charles I. Coggeshall, P. G.
Permanent Sec—George E. White.
Treasurer—Albert S. Walker, P. G.
Warden—Emerson A. Bishop, P. G.
Conductor—Edward A. Coggeshall, P. G.
R. S. to N. G.—George A. Brown, P. G.
L. S. to N. G.—Arthur S. Hulling.
R. S. to V. G.—Frank J. Coggeshall.
L. S. to V. G.—Edward W. Thurston.
R. S. S.—Edward G. Ruggles.
L. S. S.—Richard Stewart.
I. G.—John O. C. Peckham, P. G.
O. G.—Herman F. Peckham.
Chaplain—Nathaniel Peckham P. G.
S. P. G.—Lewis B. Manchester.
Trustees—Nathaniel Peckham, Joseph C. Gifford and Jonathan A. Sisson.
Organist—John T. Brown.

The Berkeley orchestra rendered a fine voluntary at the commencement of the exercises, and Mrs. George H. Chase, Newport, gave at intervals two violin solos which were finely rendered. Miss Grace Wallins, teacher in the Chase district recited "Longfellow's Bridge" to the delight of all present and her personations of the different characters was exceedingly fine. In response to the encore she recited "The Free Masons' Wife," and later on "The Yankee Ahead." At the close of the installation exercises the Berkeley orchestra commenced music for dancing in the hall, with W. H. Allen prompter. A large and especially nice company was present, and the turkey supper served in the dining hall proved that an efficient committee had performed their arduous duty well.

The newly elected officers of Portsmouth Grange, No. 29, Patrons of Husbandry, were duly installed into their respective offices on Thursday by W. B. William H. Gifford and his assistant W. B. Joshua Coggeshall, viz:

Worthy Master—George E. Sisson.
Overseer—Warren R. Sherman.
Lecturer—Mrs. Warren R. Sherman.
Steward—George Coggeshall.
Assistant Steward—Charles W. Cory.
Chaplain—George R. Hicks.
Treasurer—J. Lincoln Sherman.
Secretary—Miss Flora S. Sisson.
Gate Keeper—Walter Sowle.
Pomona—Mrs. Wm. D. C. Main.
Flora—Mrs. Fred A. Field.
Ceres—Mrs. Wm. H. Sisson.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Emma F. Coggeshall.

District Deputy Charles J. Coggeshall and his board of assistants installed the officers of Seaside Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F. on Thursday evening.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1895, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 4.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 8th to 12th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 13th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 14th, great central valleys 15th to 17th, eastern states 18th.

Accompanying this disturbance will be a large amount of precipitation and immediately following it the coldest part of the month.

The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13th, great central valleys 15th, eastern states 17th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16th, great central valleys 18th, eastern states 20th.

The cold wave following this disturbance will increase in severity as it moves eastward and will be most severe in the Atlantic states about 20th.

Months ago these bulletins contained an important forecast to the effect that rain and snow would largely increase over the United States before the close of December. It was also stated that our atmosphere was greatly expanded from the effects of excessive and long evaporation and would collapse by precipitation by the beginning of 1896.

Apply the laws of magnetism to the position of the planets and the reason for this important and successful forecast will readily be seen as also the causes for the April and May drouths of 1896.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1896. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
4 Sat	7 25	4 46	9 26	10 00	10 38
5 Sun	7 25	4 47	10 40	10 50	11 20
6 Mon	7 25	4 48	11 53	11 44	12 00
7 Tues	7 25	4 49	morn	12 12	12 43
8 Wed	7 25	4 50	1 7	1 17	1 46
9 Thurs	7 24	4 51	2 21	2 20	2 51
10 Fri	7 24	4 52	3 33	3 22	3 51

Last Quarter, 7th day, 10h. 9lm., morning.
New Moon, 14th day, 5h. 13m., evening.
First Quarter, 22d day, 9h. 42m., evening.
Full Moon, 30th day, 3h. 55m., morning.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I.

124 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

S. For Sale—Cottage, stable and good lot of land, convenient to Malbone road, suitable for market-gardener. $1,150 to close an estate.

A. Building sites, two still left on Webster street, each 45x100, the last lots on the "Hone" estate, 22½ cents per foot.

L. Large house suitable for boarders of a superior class; and about 6,500 feet of land, close to Church street, a bargain at $6,000.

E. A lot of 10 tons exc llent Rhode Island hay, stored in barn, and in good condition. Being held in trust am requested to sell. Permits to inspect the hay can be had by applying at office.

124 Bellevue Avenue.

MARRIAGES

[illegible] of New York and Leila Perdomo Thompson of Newport.

In Fall River, 28th ult., by Rev. E. A. Buck, John Brazil to Miss Mary Silvia, both of Jamestown, R. I.

In Fall River, Dec. 26, Charles Slater, of Fall River to Martha A. Doane, of Tiverton, R. I.

DEATHS

In this city, 28th ult., Johanna, wife of John Segerson.

In Brooklyn, 28th ult., Dorothy, infant daughter of Helbert D. and Rachel Hammett.

In Lynchburg Va., Jan. 2, Ruth A., wife of William James Seabury and daughter of the late Wm. P. Congdon, of Newport, aged 61 years and 9 months.

Entered into rest, at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 24, 1895, Mrs. Caroline Hill, widow of the late Dea. Albert Budd, aged 75 years, 10 months and 9 days.

In Providence, 31st ult., Thomas Covil, 73; 30th, Sarah J., widow of Chace Lewis, 87; 29th, Francis L. Wheaton, M. D., 91; 27th, Isaac Corey, 73.

In Pawtucket, 31st ult., Miss Lucy A. Smith, aged 78 years.

In North Kingstown, 29th ult., Harriet N., wife of Peleg F. Pierce, aged 78 years.

Pasture and Garden Land

For Rental.

About 12 acres of land suitable for grass land or market gardening. Some of it excellent pasturage land, and being within the city limits it is a most desirable opportunity for a responsible party. Apply to

SIMEON HAZARD,

SOLE AGENT,

91 BROADWAY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The President's Appeal for Financial Aid A "Bluff"—Foreign Affairs Committee Getting to Work—The Recess.

(*From our Regular Correspondent.*)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1895.

There was a time when many republicans who could not agree with what he did respected Mr. Cleveland because they believed him to be conscientious and straightforward. That time has passed. Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be a trickster. And in nothing has he shown it plainer than in that hysterical message appealing to Congress for financial aid. Although that appeal was made when Congress was ready to adjourn for the holiday recess—many members having started for home—the republican majority at once gave up the idea of a recess and worked even on Christmas day to respond to the appeal, by preparing a tariff bill, not exclusively for protection but to increase the revenues of the country to the extent of $40,000,000 and a bill authorizing the sale of 3 per cent. coin bonds to maintain the gold reserve and of the issuing of 3 per cent. Treasury certificates to meet any immediate deficit. These bills have been passed by the House, although not a few republican members voted reluctantly for the bond bill, rather than have it said that the republican House had refused to aid the President, and forty-seven of them voted against it anyway.

It is now clear that Mr. Cleveland did not want the aid of Congress. That was plainly shown when he, through Secretary Carlisle, declared that the House bond bill would not help the administration unless "coin" was struck out and "gold" was substituted therefor. That was asking an impossibility, for Mr. Cleveland knew perfectly well that the House was stretching things to agree to a bond bill at all, and that a bill for gold bonds could not get one hundred votes, let alone pass. But that isn't all. It is now announced that Mr. Cleveland will not wait to see whether the Senate will pass the House bills, but will proceed to make another issue of bonds, and that it will be made large enough to carry him through the remainder of his administration, and they are going to that same old syndicate, although a pretense is to be made of giving the public an opportunity to subscribe for them.

The five reasons which Representative Henderson, of Iowa, gave for supporting the bond bill that passed the House are weighty. First, the bill does not require a bond issue; only authorizes it, if necessary; second, the bonds if issued would bear a lower rate of interest than those issued by the administration, and those it is now arranging to issue under the old law; third, it compels the administration to give our own citizens a chance to buy any bond issued before offering them to foreign bankers; fourth, it does not retire the greenbacks, but empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to keep them out of the possession of speculators when necessary; fifth, it prevents the administration selling bonds to meet deficiencies in the revenues, as it has done. This bond bill is a long way from representing what republicans believe ought to be done, but it does represent what can become a law, if the Senate will consent, and that is the principal reason for its having been put through the House. The administration already has authority to issue bonds and no secret is made of its intention to use that authority. If those bonds could be issued under the House bill many millions of dollars in interest would be saved. That's the long and short of it; it isn't a question of principle so much as of dollars and cents.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs will report a resolution asking the President for information concerning the alleged utterance of Ambassador Bayard in public speeches. When that information is for the fourth coming, if Mr. Bayard has been correctly reported, he will hear from the House, and it will not be a commendatory message, either. The same committee will ask for all the papers in the Waller case.

It sounds odd to hear men discussing the probability of half of the electoral votes of Texas being cast for the republican presidential ticket next year, but men who know the situation in the state are doing that very thing. Mr. Frank Welch, a Texan who is now in Washington, said: "There is hardly any doubt of a successful combine between the Texas republicans and populists, and their combined forces ought to be able to knock out the democrats, as the present Governor was only elected by a plurality. It has been agreed that the populists shall name the state ticket and that the presidential electors and representatives in Congress shall be equally divided with the republicans."

The House having done a remarkable week's work will now proceed to take its recess, it being understood that it will only meet once more, just to comply with the law which says that neither branch of Congress shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, before next Monday, and no quorum will be needed at that meeting as nothing is to be done. The Senate has been taking things easy, but it can get down to work this week, if it so desires, as the reorganization of committee has been completed.

J. B.

Improved Freight Service South.

In keeping with the general policy adopted by the Southern Railway since its re-organization, the Management has instituted an entirely new freight service which will, no doubt, be welcomed with delight by all southern merchants and shippers. Taking effect on the 31st of December 1895, this road will operate both South and North bound in connection with the Old Dominion S. S. Company, from Pier 26, N. R., N. Y. City via Norfolk (Pinner's Point), Va., instead of via West Point, Va., as heretofore; and while this change in itself is a manifest advantage, the Officials have gone even further by introducing a daily steamer service from and to this port which will be the means of their being able to make from twelve to twenty-four hours less on all freights to any point in the South and Southwest, as former service was only a tri-weekly one.

The freight lines thus operated are the Piedmont Air and Paint Rock Lines, both popular for years past as fast freight lines South.

The unswerving energy constantly displayed by the Southern Railway towards giving to the public the very best possible freight service available, will, no doubt, be amply rewarded and recognized by all shippers, in increased patronage over its various lines, and in the race for speed and dispatch, the Piedmont Air and Paint Rock Lines can, with the daily steamers of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, show a clean pair of heels to all competing lines to any points they reach.

Lippincott's New Year's Number.

The New Year's number of Lippincott's Magazine opens with a complete novel by Mrs. Alexander, whose novels, "Her Dearest Foe," "The Wooing O't," and many others, are so thoroughly and universally enjoyed by the reading public. It is entitled, "Mrs. Crichton's Creditor." "The Moonshiner of Fact," by Francis Lynde, gives an interesting account of the customs of this peculiar class of people, which include all the Georgia mountaineers. "The Woman of Asbestos," is a short story by Elizabeth Cavazza. Other short stories are "The Way of a Will," by William T. Nichols, "The Man Who Came to Town," by Charles Dudley Rhodes, and "Our Lady of the Angels," by Dorothy E. Nelson.

"Some Women in Doublet and Hose," by Lyman Horace Weeks, shows that most actresses, at some time in their careers have had more or less craze to appear in male characters, and not always successfully. David Bruce Fitzgerald, in "With the Ducking Police," tells of the illegal duck shooting on Chesapeake Bay, and the manner of capturing the pirates.

Charles E. Abbott makes a plea for "landmarks," old trees especially, which it were well for many improvers of property to note.

Richard Henry Stoddard writes entertainingly of the great poet, Longfellow, gives a few letters to himself from the beloved poet. "An Editorial Copy-Foundry," is by Oliver McKee, and the book contains besides two snatches of verse, and the usual "Books of the Month," and "Current Notes."

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

THE LEADING HOUSE.

Great Clearing Sale

IN ORDER TO Clean Out the Balance of Our Winter Stock we have reduced PRICES BELOW COST.

ELEGANT TRIMMED Hats & Toques at half price.

Specialties for Evening Wear in Flowers and Ornaments.

Opera TOQUES

Spring Curry Comb

Clock Spring Blade. Soft as a Brush. Fits every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb. Used by U. S. Army and by Barnum and Forepaugh Circuses, and Leading Horsemen of the World. Ask your Dealer for it. Sample mailed post paid 25 cents. [illegible] SPRING CURRY COMB CO., 150 Lafayette St., South Bend, Indiana.

WINTER RYE FOR FALL SOWING.

1 car WINTER WHEAT BRAN.

1 car SPRING WHEAT BRAN.

CORN,

CRACKED CORN,

MEAL OATS, &C.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Nathaniel Greene Council, No. 5 Order of United American Mechanics.

Councillor—Robert P. Peckham.
Vice Councillor—Benjamin F. Sisson.
Recording Secretary—Daniel P. Bull.
Treasurer—Albert C. Young.
Inductor—William S. Bates.
Examiner—George C. Lewis.
Inside Protector—Frank H. Lawton.
Outside Protector—Joseph M. L. Peckham.
Trustee, for three years—W. A. Burlidge.

Newport Council, No. 31, Order of United American Mechanics.

Senior ex Councillor—Edward M. Gladding.
Junior ex Councillor—James F. Beaumont.
Councillor—Albert C. Chadbourne.
Vice Councillor—William B. Oxx.
Recording Secretary—James E. Mathewson.
Assistant Recording Secretary—William H. Young.
Treasurer—Charles A. Brannan.
Inductor—George S. Gilliam.
Examiner—Charles E. King.
Inside Protector—Charles A. Freeborne.
Outside Protector—John W. Oxx.
Trustees—For three years, William H. King; for one year, Benjamin S. Peabody.

Scandinavian Society of The Three Stars.

President—August Paterson.
Vice President—August Lindroth.
Recording Secretary—Frank Lind.
Financial Secretary—Henry Johnson.
Treasurer—H. Rambose.
Guard—Charles G. Grenland.
Trustees—James Nelson, Frank Lind, Charles Grenland.

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias.

Chancellor Commander—John H. Mustard.
Vice Chancellor—Thomas Lucas.
Prelate—Benjamin S. Sisson.
Master of Work—John M. Holt.
Keeper of Records and Seals—Daniel P. Bull.
Master of Finance—George R. Ellis.
Master of Exchequer—David Bluet.
Master-at-Arms—Robert A. Rondel.
Trustees—J. G. Spingler, Simeon Davis, W. L. Northup.

Company B, Second Regiment, Rhode Island Militia.

Clerk—Corporal P. C. Mulqueeny.
Treasurer—Andrew Halpin.
Trustees—Corporal J. A. Ahearne, Corporal R. D. Campbell, Sergeant W. H. Shield.
First Sergeant—M. H. McAuliffe, vice John P. Casey, term of service expired.
Second Sergeant—W. H. Shields, vice McAuliffe, promoted.
Corporal—G. A. Scottke, vice Shields, promoted.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.

President—Daniel E. Doherty.
Vice President—Richard F. Walsh.
Recording Secretary—William Ebbitt.
Financial Secretary—Joseph Martin.
Treasurer—James A. Nolan.
Librarian—Charles F. Gilroy.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Carney.
Directors—Patrick Fitzpatrick, Michael F. Vaughan, Michael Burns, William [illegible], John F. G. Kane, William P. Egan.

Hercules Veteran Association.

Captain—Nathaniel Wilson.
Lieutenant—A. Wright Aldred.
Clerk—Philip Dowling.
First Assistant—Charles E. White.
Second Assistant—Arthur Oakley.
Engineer—Daniel J. Buckley.
Axeman—James H. Chadwick.
Orderly—John O. Steele.

Union No. 241 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

President—Percy A. Austin.
Vice President—Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—Henry P. Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—William Scott.
Treasurer—John Dring.
Warden—William H. Shields.
Conductor—Augustus Steinholm.
Preceptor—James O'Hearne.
Trustees—Daniel F. Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, James O'Hearne.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 2.

President—Peter J. O'Connor.
Vice President—Allan L. Friend.
Financial Secretary—James Rothulo.
Treasurer—Samuel Young.
Recording Secretary—George L. Taylor.
Corresponding Secretary—Peter Brown.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Cole.

Newport Council, Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

President—Joseph Pearson.
Vice President—James Beach, Jr.
Secretary—William S. Slocum.

Local Union, No. 173, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President—John H. Glynn.
Vice President—Walter Young.
Recording Secretary—Richard B. Scott
Financial Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Treasurer—Daniel Tobin.
Conductor—Dennis W. Maher.
Warden—Martin J. Tormey.
Trustee—P. J. Kieley.
Delegates to Trades Council—Perry B. Dawley, John H. Glynn, Mortimore D. Sullivan, Dennis W. Maher, A. O. Hanley.

Church Officers.

At the recent meeting of the Shiloh Baptist church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Clerk—Miss Octavia B. Yancey.
Treasurer—Francis L. Girard.
Financial Secretary—Armstead Hurley.
Sexton—Archibald Richardson.
Superintendent of Sunday School—Rev. H. N. Jeter.
Standing Committee—Stephen G. Payne, Armstead Hurley, Henry [illegible], John Grayson, James Kilby, Robert Jackson.
Organist—Henry L. Jeter.

Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Baptist Church.

President—C. Everett Ullman.
Vice President—A. B. Coggeshall
Secretary—F. Neill Fullerton.
Treasurer—Miss Happy Oxx.

First Baptist Church.

Clerk of the Church—Ara Hildreth.
Treasurer of the Church—D. A. Pitt.
Treasurer of Parsonage Fund—F. S. Barker.
Standing Committee—W. O. Glazier, H. C. Albro, W. Hildreth, D. Peabody, W. S. Holmes, A. A. Tilley.
Music Committee—John Austin, Mrs. Wm. Easton, Charles E. Ullman.
Chapel Committee—Mrs. E. Coggeshall, H. C. Blacklock, Ara Hildreth, William Smith, Miss Anna Sullings, W. S. Holmes.
Auditing Committee—Simeon Hazard, A. A. Tilley, John H. Popple.
Superintendent Sunday School—H. C. Albro.
Assistant Superintendent Sunday School—W. O. Glazier.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Chase.
Secretary—Charles E. Ullman.
Librarian—Archie Coggeshall.

Deacon George Nason presided over the meeting.

Second Baptist Church.

Church Clerk—B. B. Coggeshall.
Church Treasurer—William B. Groff.
Treasurer of Poor Fund—George B. Smith.
Treasurer of Missionary Fund—Miss Ella Brownell.
Auditor—T. J. Stoddard.
Superintendent Sunday School—C. G. Potter.
Assistant Superintendent Sunday School—B. B. Coggeshall.
Sexton—Mr. Hardy.
Standing Committee—Pastor, deacons, clerk, superintendent Sunday School, Brother J. G. Albro.
Pulpit Committee—Pastor, deacons, clerk, superintendent Sunday School, B. Freeborn, C. E. Clarke.
Finance Committee—Mrs. R. Freeborn, Mrs. G. Albro, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. L. Boone, Mrs. G. Richardson.
Music Committee—D. E. Peabody, Mrs. John Congdon, Miss Lizzie Barlow.
Baptising Committee—Mrs. James Townsend, Mrs. W. B. Groff, Mrs. R. Freeborn, Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Rice.
Visiting Committee—Mrs. F. N. Barlow, Mrs. W. B. Groff, Mrs. E. G. Young, Mrs. M. S. Howe, Mrs. Stephen Chase.
Sexton Committee—Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. J. G. Albro, Mrs. Rice, G. B. Smith.
Ushers—B. Bitter, C. Clarke.

The section of country lying north of Bowling Green, Ky., which has become famous for its immense subterranean passages and caverns, has yielded another cave, which promises to far surpass any that has previously been discovered, the Mammoth Cave not excepted. The entrance to the newly discovered cavern is in Edmonson country, and is only two miles from the Mammoth. It is called "Colossal Cave." Nothing of the interior of this cave was known until recently, and it has as yet been only partially explored. Exploring parties have entered it for upward of 12 miles without finding the end, and they have met with new and varied attractions at every step.

American gold pens have the reputation in our own and foreign markets, of being the best pens in the world.

THE COMMISSION.

Famous Men Will Look Into Venezuelan Boundary.

Justice Brewer at the Head—Others Are Alvey, White, Coudert and Gilman. No Party Politics In the Selections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is the president's intention to have the Venezuelan boundary commission meet as soon as possible, but he has not yet decided when to call the primary meeting. The president last night announced the composition of the commission, which will consist of five members, as follows:

David J. Brewer of Kansas, justice of the United States supreme court.

Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White of New York.

Frederick R. Coudert of New York.

Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland.

The commission is regarded here among those who had an opportunity to see the list of names after they were made public as a very satisfactory one, whose opinions and conclusions will be received by the American public with that confidence which the standing of the members of the commission in the public eye inspires.

All of the above named persons will accept the places to which they have been appointed, and are expected to assemble in Washington as soon as practicable with a view to their swearing in and entering upon their work.

The appointments are made in compliance with a resolution of congress, passed at the request of President Cleveland, and the work of the commissioners will be to examine and collect evidence, with a view to determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The conclusions reached by the commission will be reported to the president for his information in connection with any further representations and communications that may be made by this government to Great Britain in connection with the boundary line dispute between the latter country and Venezuela.

All Men of Note.

Justice Brewer is a Republican in politics, and about 58 years of age. He is a graduate of Yale, and has spent considerable time in the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he filled a number of judicial offices. In 1884 he was appointed circuit court judge of the United States for the Eighth district, and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in December, 1889, by President Harrison.

Richard H. Alvey is a Democrat in politics and a man of marked legal ability. It was the great reputation he gained as judge in the Maryland courts which led President Cleveland, in the absence of political influence on Judge Alvey's part, to appoint him to the position of chief justice of the court of appeals of this district. He is about 60 years of age.

Andrew D. White was born in Homer, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1832. He was graduated from Yale in 1853, and spent two years in Europe, part of the time as attache of the American legation at St. Petersburg. He returned home in 1856, and in the following year was elected professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan. In 1862 he resigned because of poor health and returned to his former home in Syracuse, where he was elected to the state senate. He was re-elected in 1864. In 1876 he became first president of Cornell university, which post he filled until 1885, when failing health compelled him to retire. He was one of the commissioners to Santo Domingo in 1871. He was president of the Republican state convention of New York in October of the same year, and was United States minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881. In 1892 President Harrison appointed Mr. White minister to Russia to succeed Charles E. Smith. Mr. White has published many volumes, besides contributing to periodicals. Mr. White is a Republican in politics.

Frederick R. Coudert is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the best known men of the bar in New York. Mr. Coudert was one of the counsel for the United States on the Behring sea commission, and in that capacity he made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered in behalf of the American contentions.

The last named of the commission, Daniel C. Gilman, is president of Johns Hopkins university, and is well known as an authority on international law. He was at one time president of the University of California, and was later called to take up the work of the organization of the university of which he is now at the head. One of his principal acquisitions is the mastery of the science of physical geography. He is the author of a life of President Monroe. Mr. Gilman has never figured prominently in politics. At the White House it is stated that he has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be Republican.

The two great parties, it will be seen, are equally represented on the commission, with the fifth member having no outspoken politics.

Fined $1000 In One Case.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—In the United States circuit court, yesterday, Charles Le Clerq, agent of the River Spinning company of Woonsocket, submitted judgment in 14 civil suits brought against him for violating the alien contract labor law. A fine of $1000 in the first case and $1 and costs in all the others were imposed. Le Clerq was charged with importing operatives from England to work in the mill.

In Memory of Dr. Smith.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The "America" Memorial Monument association yesterday put into shape for public presentation the movement for a national monument to Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America." The site of the monument will be in Boston or Washington. The children of American schools will be asked to contribute.

Puzzles the Police.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At midnight, 48 hours after the theft of Mrs. Burden's $50,000 worth of jewels, it could not be said that the police were any nearer the recovery of the stolen goods. They have made some progress in the task of discovering the probable identity of the robbers, but even that progress establishes nothing definite.

Absence Unaccounted For.

ROWLEY, Mass., Jan. 3.—Ralph Villiars, 20 years old, a telegraph operator, has been missing since last Thursday. His folks believe he is a victim of foul play. He always carried much money. His accounts are right, and he owes no bills.

End Came In the South.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 2.—Cross G. Smith of this city, one of the brightest of New England journalists, died yesterday at Summerville, S. C., where he was stopping in an attempt to recover his health. He was a native of St. Armand, Que., and was 29 years old. He came to Manchester 11 years ago, and rose rapidly in journalism. He subsequently went to Boston, where he was assistant manager of the Associated Press. He was a member of the Manchester and Boston Press clubs.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Twenty-four persons killed in a senseless panic in a Baltimore theater——The president decides to issue $100,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent——Bond and certificate bill delayed a day in the house——Christian teacher at Marash flayed alive and then killed——A Woonsocket (R. I.) young man committed forgery in Nashua, N. H., and eloped with a Lowell (Mass.) girl——Daniel M. Howard, an old citizen of Bangor, Me dead——Piano stool factory in South Acton, Mass., burned. Loss, $27,000——Cuban rebels on the march, leaving a barren waste to mark their progress——Wind and rain storm caused $50,000 damage at Rockaway Beach, N. Y——Epidemic of petty thieving in Somerville, Mass——Harvard leads in the college chess tournament in New York——Showalter beats Lipschutz for the American chess championship——British ambassador will be the first to shake President Cleveland's hand New Year's day——Smith bill for the relief of the treasury introduced in the house——Bill to permit railway pooling will be reported to congress——The Kennebec river, after being closed to navigation 26 days, again open from Augusta to the sea——Peter Shellmer, found to be an innocent man, discharged from the Massachusetts state prison——Philadelphia citizens desirous of having the city assume control of the street railroads——Gloucester (Mass.) fishing record of 1895 shows that 12 vessels and 107 lives were lost.

Sunday, Dec. 29.

One of the main supports of the Hooksett (N. H.) railroad bridge washed away——Yale does not accept Princeton as a full-sized substitute for Harvard in athletics——Captain Charles A. Kendall of Fitchburg, Mass., will be chief of police at North Adams——Lynn (Mass.) shoe manufacturers deny the claim that Haverhill is the leading shoe-producing center of the world——Eighteen re-elected Republican representatives endorse McLaughlin for re-election as clerk of the Massachusetts house——Government rested its case in the Thompson brothers murder trial at Augusta, Me——Bourne mills of Fall River, Mass., paid another dividend to its employes——Fritz Friedmann, the great Berlin lawyer, an absconder——Victims of Turkish atrocities in Arabkir alone are said to number 2000——Railroad agent stabbed, shot and robbed in Waterville, O——John F. Lockwood, a New York broker, drowned——William H. Wallis, a veteran actor, died in Philadelphia——Peter Maher's style disappointed a big crowd at his benefit in New York——Ex-Mayor Lambert of New Cumberland, W. Va., arrested on charge of embezzlement——Diphtheria prevalent at Lynn, Mass.

Monday, Dec. 30.

An ex-commodore of the New York Yacht club says the investigation will place Lord Dunraven in a bad light——Rapid reaction toward confidence in American securities in Berlin——Official dissemination of falsehood through Turkish press; "doctored" editorials sent out from the palace and "telegrams" written under compulsion by Armenian prisoners——Ex-Premier Gladstone is 86——Suspected child poisoning case at Freeport, Me——Arrest of Baron von Hammerstein caused great sensation in Berlin——Prospects for peace with the Italians renounced by Abyssinian chiefs——Unknown vessel reported wrecked with all on board on the Irish coast——United States' demands for reparation from Turkey to be pressed as soon as practicable——Rev. Dr. Hershey of Boston advocates a world's supreme court to settle disputes between nations——Pillsbury and Steinitz drew and Lasker defeated Tschigorin in the St. Petersburg chess tournament——Ten Spaniards arrested in Habana suspected of conspiracy against Campos——Big ice jams at Bangor and Veazie, Me——Kentucky woman burned by a mob; her paramour riddled with bullets——Arthur R. Perry appointed medical interne at the new McLean asylum——New York real estate dealer arrested on suspicion of having murdered a woman——Welsh syndicate bought mining property in Colorado for $3,500,000——Sculptor Proctor of Enfield, N. H., to make the statue of Austin Blair, Michigan's war governor——The trial of Martin Dalton for murder began at Providence——Miss Clara Barton arrived in Boston from Washington——Letter received from ex-Consul Waller, dated at his prison in France, states that his health has improved recently and that there has been an improvement in his treatment——Exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to $2,314,574 in gold and $1,000,000 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $151,566; silver, $5053——George Stephenson of Northampton, Mass., 73 years of age, committed suicide by drowning in the Connecticut river——Joe Dyer, arrested at Fairbanks, Me., an all-round crook, burglar and thief, said to be wanted all over New England——Clothing firm of Ratkowsky & Bro., doing business under the name of the Central clothing house, Boston, assigned——Isaac Levy, doing business as the Novelty Clothing company and the Anchor Clothing company, at Boston, assigned; liabilities large——Samuel Gompers, president-elect of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at New York, warned labor men against being drawn into a war with England.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Brazilian government will call a meeting of South American diplomatic representatives to devise plan of defense against European aggression——Fred E. Anthony, the missing Providence man, found at Boston and returned to his friends——Indictment found against Holmes' counsel, Shoemaker——Town Clerk Gerald of Brookfield, Mass., missing and his accounts crooked——Battleship Texas proves to be an inferior vessel——Legislation to be sought authorizing six battleships instead of two——Governor Ladd's Providence Dry Goods company makes an assignment——First Congregational Church society of Lowell, Mass., rescinded recent vote accepting Pastor Kengott's resignation, voted not to accept the same and asked four of the deacons to resign——Captain and two mates of the steamship Horsa held for trial on the charge of violating neutrality laws——Brewers' trust formed at Chicago——Dobbs defeated Hill, the Pickaninny, in a fight at Maspeth, L. I——Sterling Elliott announces himself a candidate for president of the L. A. W——Immigrants arriving at Boston this year numbered 800 more than for 1894——Career in Lynn, Mass., of Mary A. Davidson, charged with blackmailing a California clergyman, was very checkered——Heavy snowstorm in Indiana and Illinois——Empress of Austria suffering from melancholia——William A. Smith, Boston diamond broker, attempted suicide——National Home Missionary society hopes to cancel a debt of $134,000 before April 1, 1896——Unusually great number of Mormon missionaries to be sent out during the coming year——Various Sound lines are to be consolidated, with the New Haven railroad company at the head——United States government threatens to retaliate against German insurance companies——Rev. Russell A. Ballou, formerly editor of The Gospel Banner and Christian [illegible] located at Boston——General B. F. [illegible] state superintendent of public buildings, died at Augusta, Me——Manifestations that Japan intends to be a manufacturing competitor in the marts of the world.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

An [illegible] bishop of Erzroom arrested and sent to Constantinople——Steady advance in sugar excited New York wholesalers [illegible] have been caught with small stock——Chaffey, who received $20,000 worth of goods stolen by Burglar Barrett, pleaded guilty at Boston and sentenced to 10 years in state prison——William S. Jewett, Lawrence (Mass.) financier, accused of embezzling $100,000 in notes and bills——British force, 600 strong, invades the Transvaal republic——Denial that the president has tendered any positions on the Venezuelan commission——Lord Salisbury's statement respecting Venezuela [illegible] in the light of late discoveries——Alfred Austin appointed poet laureate by the queen——Loss of British bark Talisman. Fate of crew not known——[illegible] Russian miners killed in an explosion——Subscriptions for new bonds foot up much more than $100,000,000——Glass workers to strike——John L. Bailey killed himself at Medford, Mass——Antarctic expedition planned by scientists——German banking firms bidding for the American loan——St. James' Gazette condemns Dunraven's hasty departure——Russia reported to be massing troops on the Korean frontier——Several stations on the Boston and Maine railroad entered by burglars——Repairs at the Annapolis naval academy will cost at least $5,000,000——[illegible] schooner Julia A. Ward lost, but crew saved after severe hardships——Railway station at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., wrecked by dynamite exploded by burglars——Governor Greenhalge repudiates any connection with the Smith Memorial resolution——Muller, Schall & Co., New York, shipped $500,000 in gold to South America——Commandant Miller denies he has been ordered to put the old monitor Passaic in fighting trim——Massachusetts Central Railroad company wishes to issue $100,000 in bonds to pay for permanent improvements.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

President appoints Venezuelan boundary commission of five members——Mrs. Victoria [illegible] of Boston hopes to secure her lost child, who has been taken from a colored woman at Providence——Professor [illegible] declares that Schomburgk never ran line in Guiana——Habana in terror of advance of Cuban insurgents——Special message expected from the president on the Nicaragua canal project——Brazil declines to submit the Trinidad dispute to arbitration——Schooner R. W. Hopkins launched at Thomaston, Me——Ex-Policeman Benoit of Marlboro, Mass., left for parts unknown——Chief of Police Child of Providence sued for $10,000——Charles E. Moody Memorial hall at [illegible] Will farm, East Fairfield, Me., dedicated——L. P. Barnes held at Haverhill, Mass., on a charge of embezzlement——Andrew Fisher arrested at Providence for violation of the naturalization laws——Boy run over by a horse and killed at Woonsocket, R. I——Plan to make the Amesbury (Mass.) home of Whittier a memorial endorsed by prominent men——Ex-Governor Goodale got out warrants for liquor dealers in Milford, Wilton, Amherst and New Ipswich, N. H——Charges of "boodle" in connection with a trolley railway franchise.

Friday, Jan. 3.

Dr. Jameson had a battle with the Boers before Johannesburg, resulting in his surrender——Somerville (Mass.) investigating committee exonerated the late city engineer and scores his accusers——New York Chamber of Commerce started a movement for an international Venezuelan advisory commission——Scores of skaters plunged into the river by the breaking up of the ice at Oldtown, Me——Cuban insurgents have chosen a new center of operations, westward about five miles from Habana——Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt to marry Oliver H. P. Belmont——Another strike of street railway men in Philadelphia——Richard Mansfield to retire from the stage and go on the lecture platform——The Cephalonia, which was beached near Holyhead, is full of water——[illegible] persons killed and 30 injured by a boiler explosion in St. Louis——Prison population of Massachusetts Jan. 1 was 7813——Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge inaugurated governor of Massachusetts for the third time——Schools at Oxford, Me., will have to close because of lack of funds——Woman at Nashua, N. H., charges Dennis N. Roy with attempted felonious assault——Henry W. Gould of Newton, Mass., sued by the receiver of the People's Fund; first $600 is due the company——Levi M[illegible] of Greenfield, Mass., charged with manslaughter, given another hearing——Governor Cleaves of Maine appointed Israel P. Butler of Biddeford executive secretary——Girl at Milford, Mass., fatally burned by being pushed into a bonfire——Incoming Virginia legislature to pass on the question of pool selling——Farmer and his horses killed by being struck by a train at East Lebanon, Me——Ice palace at Leadville, Colo., opened——Six persons burned to death at Columbus, O——Abijah D. Baker killed by a train at Melrose Highlands, Mass——Five hundred claims jumped in the Cripple Creek district——Donald Austin, chief of the Indian police at Sitka, murdered——Paris will accept the mediation of the powers in the Zeitoun siege——Twenty eight citizens at Greenwood, S. C., arrested for illegal [illegible]

Shoe Workers Are Dissatisfied.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 3.—The shoe council, the governing board of all local labor organizations except the cutters' assembly, held a secret meeting last night to discuss several difficulties in local factories. Widespread dissatisfaction prevails among shoe workers, and unless the existing difficulties are adjusted, another big strike may be decided upon.

Will Work For the State.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—James S. Chaffey, the man who was arrested in October, with nearly $150,000 worth of stolen property in his possession, much of which was believed to be the plunder of the notorious William Barrett, yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to a term of 10 years in the state prison.

Another Murder In Providence.

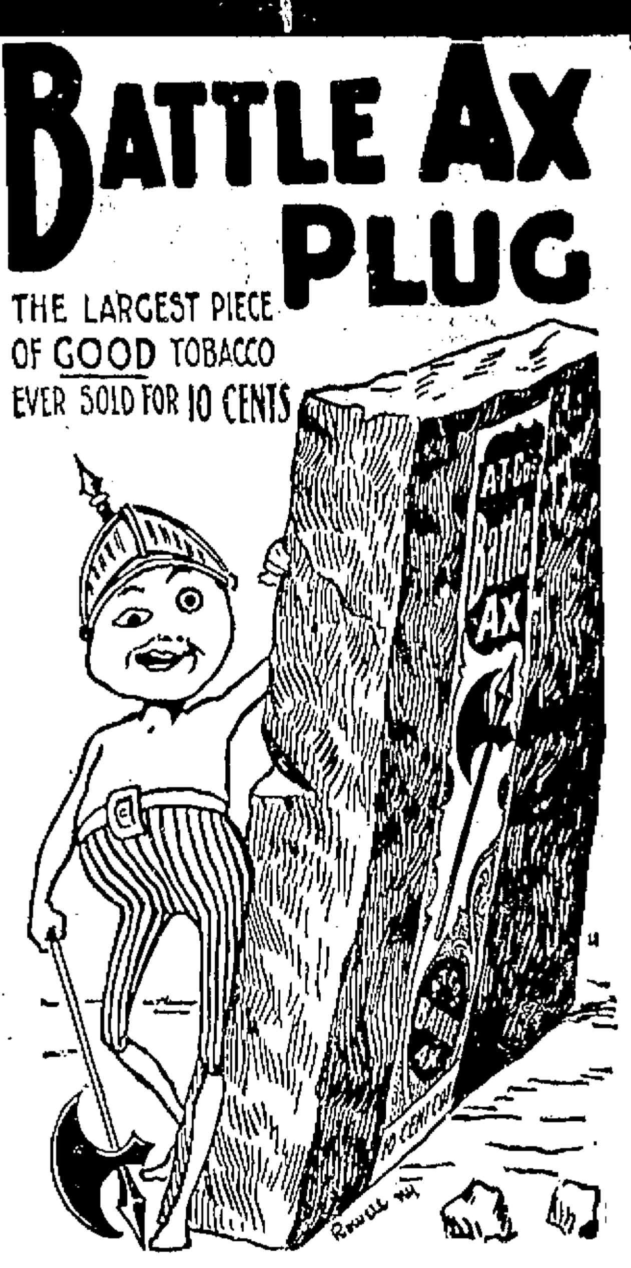
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—Michael Ryan, 26 years old, was found in a dying condition in the rear of West Exchange street. He was removed to a vacant car shed, where he died in a few minutes. His face was covered with bruises and cuts. He had been assaulted, and his death was due to violence.

Electricity's Victim.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 1.—John B. Johnston, aged 21, a lineman, came in contact with a live electric light wire while working at the top of a pole yesterday, and was thrown 40 feet to the ground. He was fearfully burned, and died from his injuries last night. Johnston lived in Nashua.

The Thompson Brothers Vindicated.

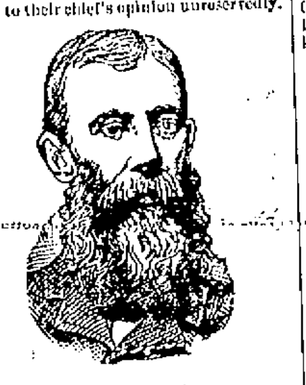
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—At the hearing in the Sawyer murder case yesterday the prisoners, the Thompson brothers, were discharged by Judge Andrews. No further evidence was submitted, and County Attorney Heselton, in an address to the court, asked the discharge of the prisoners.


BATTLE AX PLUG
THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS
AX

NOT A PRETENSE.

Hawaii's Desire For Annexation Is All In Good Faith.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—In The Times-Herald of today is printed an interview with President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, had by Miss Kate Field. The interview fills several columns and touches closely on Hawaiian policy and international questions. Members of Mr. Dole's cabinet subscribe to their chief's opinion unreservedly.



PRESIDENT DOLE.

Miss Field called his attention to the fact that his government had been said to be characterized by an insane desire to perpetuate itself in office. Mr. Dole said:

"The fact that the government is working for annexation to the United States is a good denial of that charge. Annexation may deprive us, or some of us, of office. In the higher offices are men to whom it means personal sacrifice and business loss to discharge their duties. It is simply a slander to say this desire for annexation is simply a pretense. We are working in good faith, and I believe the people appreciate the fact. As to the form of annexation that would best meet our requirements, it is difficult to say. A territorial form of government unmodified from the form obtaining in the United States territories will scarcely be suitable. Probably the best course would be to gradually develop from our present system, the federal authorities, of course, having from the beginning jurisdiction over custom houses, postoffices and federal courts."

IN CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of Proceedings of the Fifty-Fourth Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The bond and certificate bill was delayed in the house. The prospect of successful financial legislation looks hopeless.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The house passed the Dingley bond bill and a resolution accepting the Katahdin and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Populists hold the key in the senate, it being shown by withholding votes and allowing the Republicans to reorganize committees. Senator Lodge delivered a vigorous speech in support of the Monroe doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The senate passed a resolution for an investigation by the committee on naval affairs of the prices paid by the government for ship armor.

Prominent Banking Man Arrested.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—William S. Jewett, a prominent bank official and business man of Lawrence, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske yesterday on a charge of having, as agent and president of the Lake National bank of Wolfboro, N. H., embezzled and secreted $100,000 in notes and bills belonging to the Lake National bank. He was held in $10,000 for the United States district court in Boston, which is to convene on March 17. He furnished bonds.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 1.—The Telegraph today issued for its new year's souvenir a 24-page illustrated woman's edition under the auspices of the Good Cheer society, the receipts to be devoted to charity. All articles and illustrations for the edition were prepared by women, for the first time in this state. Miss Gertrude G. More was manager and Mrs. E. W. Eaton editress. A substantial sum will be netted.

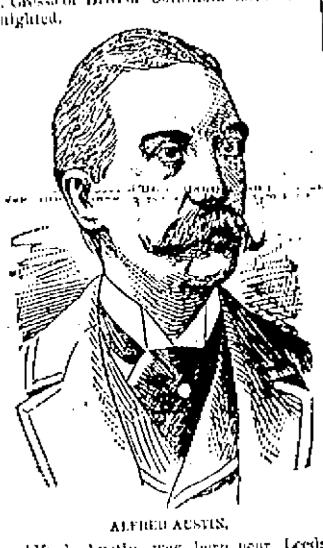
Shorter Hours and More Pay.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 3.—The Lynn and Boston Street Railway Employes' union this morning considered the new agreement governing wages and hours of employes of the road, which will be submitted to the management. The shortening of hours for conductors and motormen by taking off one trip Sunday and an increase of 25 cents on a 10-hour day are asked.

POET LAUREATE.

Alfred Austin Appointed to the Place by Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Among the New Year's honors which have been gazetted are the appointments of Alfred Austin, to be poet laureate of England; Sir Frederick Leighton, R.A., and Henry H. Gibbs, to be peers of the realm; Sir Richard Temple, ex-member of parliament, and C. B. S. Wortley, to be privy councilors, and Colonel Howard Vincent and Judge H. P. P. Cresse of British Columbia have been knighted.



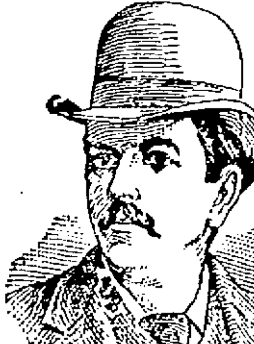
ALFRED AUSTIN.

Alfred Austin was born near Leeds, May 30, 1835, and took his degree at the University at London in 1853, and in 1857 he was called to the bar of the Inner temple. At the age of 18 he had published a poem anonymously called "Randolph," and is himself authority for the statement that he was early imbued with a determination to devote his life to literature.

JAMESON DEFEATED.

His Transvaal Campaign Has an Abrupt Ending With Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Dr. Jameson, the administrator of the British Chartered South African company, who led a force of 600 armed men into the Transvaal, has been made a prisoner and his followers have surrendered. The loss of life is reported to be heavy.



DR. C. S. JAMESON.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has telegraphed to President Kruger, asking for generous treatment for the prisoners and wounded.

Contentment

is folly when you might do better.

What is the matter with your time? A trifle fast? A little slow? Always a few minutes wrong?— Does your watch cost more to carry than it did to buy it? Repairs, regulating, cleaning; a dollar or two every time you bump it? You might save it over and over in a year; show just as much style and always be on time, too, with the new, quick-winding Waterbury.

[illegible] keeps it. A [illegible] watch. All styles for everybody. [illegible]

NOTICE.

GEORGE R. HAZARD, of Newport, R. I., hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the Court of Probate of said Newport for letters of administration on the estate of *LEWIS LUDLAM HAZARD*, who was domiciled in said Newport and departed therefrom, and left his home there about twenty-one years ago, and who has not been heard from directly or indirectly for the term of seven years and more.

Said Lewis Ludlam Hazard was an American, a sea captain, about five feet ten inches in height, weighed about 160 pounds, wore full beard, sandy hair, had light blue eyes, and would now be about 63 years of age. He left Calcutta in 1875 bound for New York or Boston as master and managing owner of the "Radiant," a merchantman, and nothing has since been heard of vessel or of those on board.

GEORGE R. HAZARD.

Newport, R. I., December 14, 1895—12-21 3m

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of *EVALINA AUGUSTUS SMOTHERS*, presented this day, representing herself to be a minor over the age of fourteen years and resident of said Newport, and praying this Court to approve of Isadora J. Pugsley of said Newport, whom she has chosen to be her Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
Probate Clerk.

1-4

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of *DAVID SPENCER SMOTHERS*, presented this day, representing himself to be a minor over the age of fourteen years and resident of said Newport, and praying this Court to approve of Isadora J. Pugsley of said Newport whom he has chosen to be his Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
Probate Clerk.

1-4

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of BETSEY WILCOX, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 5th day of August, A. D. 1895, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 6th day of February, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. is appointed by us as the time and the residence of Mr. Frederick Wilcox, near Tiverton Four Corners in said Tiverton, as the place at which we shall meet to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.

FERNANDO A. WILCOX,
HORACE L. ALMY,
WILLIAM J. BROWN,
} Comm'rs.

1-4-4w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ETHEL RHINELANDER KING and GEORGE GORDON KING hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executors of the will of LeRoy King, late of said Newport, deceased, and that they are qualified to act as such Executors.

Newport, R. I., January 4th, 1896.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of William P. Sheffield, of said Newport, a trustee of an estate mentioned in the will, with two codicils thereto, of *ELIZABETH U. COLES*, late of the City, County and State of New York, deceased, praying that a copy of the said will and codicils, and the probate thereof under the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City, County and State of New York, before which Court said will and codicils have been proven may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in said Newport, and that letters testamentary may issue to the Executors therein named or that some suitable person may be appointed Administrator with the said will annexed on said estate, said petition representing said deceased as having at the time of her death certain real and personal estate in said Newport whereon said will and codicils may operate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
Probate Clerk.

12-21

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of ANN SARAH PECKHAM, married wife of William Peckham, a person of full age, residing in said Middletown, and has duly qualified himself as such Guardian by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said Ann Sarah Peckham, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

LYMAN H. BARKER, Guardian.
Middletown, R. I., Nov. 23, 1895—7w

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I.
December 9, 1895.

GEORGE P. LAWTON, Executor of the last will and testament of *ABBIE FISH*, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased for allowance.

The same is referred for consideration to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the second Monday in January 1896, at one o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

12-28

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the persons and estates of LOTTIE EMILY HUNT and CLARENCE CLARK HUNT, minors, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARY A. HUNT, Guardian.
Newport, R. I., November 30th, 1895.

In the
South.

Increased attractions for the Winter.

Opening of the magnificent

Hotel Jefferson
AT RICHMOND, VA.

and the Superb

Hotel Chamberlin
AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

The Winter service of the beautiful Hotel at

Hot Springs, Va.

added to the usual attractions of the famous

Hygeia Hotel
AT OLD POINT COMFORT,

the

Princess Anne
AT VIRGINIA BEACH,

The New Southern Health Resort

Piney Woods Inn,
SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.,

and the celebrated hotels at

Asheville and Hot Springs
NORTH CAROLINA.

All reached by the beautiful new steamers of the

Old Dominion Line

direct or by their railroad connections.

Send for full information

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY

Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Manager.

12-28

THE BROWN STONE.

We have just received a car load of

Minneapolis Flour Manf'g Co's

DIAMOND ✱ MEDAL

It is made at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from the very best quality of

HARD WHEAT

and in order to obtain the best results it requires more kneading than flour made from softer wheat.

Price per barrel - - $4.65

Dry the flour and knead it well and you will have

The Best Bread in the World.

Samples of this Flour given FREE at our store.

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

THE
F. F. TEBBETTS
CO.,
Cloaks & Furs,

121 WESTMINSTER STREET,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANNUAL
REDUCTION
SALE.

We offer at this time our whole stock of Fine Cloaks and Furs at a great reduction. The prices are no object, all must be sold. Many of these garments have been especially made for this sale, and are of the newest and best styles. We keep fine Cloaks. We guarantee they will wear well. What we tell you you can depend upon. Ladies' Jackets, Handsome Rough Cloths, Box Fronts, Ripple Backs, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, that sold for double these prices. Ladies' Capes in plush cloth and brocade, at $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, both Plain and Fur Trimmed. The best and cheapest assortment we have had this season. Our Furs are noted for wearing well and being reliable. We keep only the kind we can warrant. The prices are the lowest ever known for Fine Furs. Children's Cloaks at half price, $5 to $15. A good Mackintosh, warranted, at $5. New and Handsome Silk Waists and Separate Skirts, $5 each and upwards.

Sign of The
Great White Bear,

BUTLER EXCHANGE.

Christmas Novelties.

A large and varied assortment of Christmas Cards and Calendars, at all prices, from 2 to 75 cents. Also Ink stands of various varieties from 2 cents. Aluminum and Ash Trays, Comb and Brush sets, Fancy stationery of various kinds, together with other similar goods suitable for Christmas presents. Come and examine before purchasing. It will cost you nothing to look.

JOHN VARS,

Young's Block, 125 Thames Street.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof and those indebted to make payment to it.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY, Guardian,
by H. J. [illegible], President.
Newport, R. I., December 21st, 1895.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM PECKHAM, a person of full age residing in said Middletown, and has duly qualified himself as such Guardian by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said William Peckham, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

LYMAN H. BARKER, Guardian.
Middletown, R. I., Nov. 23, 1895—7w

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

Already received a nice line of

MEN'S
OVERCOATS,
MEN'S SUITS,
Youths' and Boys'
SUITS.

A FULL LINE OF

Winter
UNDERWEAR,
Neck Ties
—AND—
GLOVES.

Also a full line of the

Latest Styles
—OF—
HATS,

Including the

CELEBRATED
Woodrow & Sons'
ENGLISH HATS.

JOHN E. SEABURY,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

October 12, 1895.

Flagg's Bargain Store

12 FRANKLIN STREET.

A 50c Doll Carriage for 25c; Doll Carriages 10c; Children's Rockers, 25c; Doll's Bedsteads 40c; Doll's Trunk, 45c; Blackboards, 20c and 40c; Drums, 49c to 65c; Tool Boxes, 25c and 45c; Express Wagons, $1, worth $1.50; Vases, 20c to 60c a pair; "Uncle Sam's Navy, The White Squadron," 6 boats for $1; Air Guns, 9[illegible]c; Work Baskets, 25c, worth 50c; Work Boxes, 25c; Toilet Cases, 15c and $1; Japanese Noah's Ark Boat, 25c; Brownie Marble Game, 25c, worth 75c; Wagon Blocks, 25c; Albums, $1 and $3; Battle Door, 50c; Hand Bags, 65c; Whips, 20c; Glass Ice Cream sets, 13 pieces, 75c; Music Boxes, 65c; Bay Rum and Florida Water, 25c; Pianos, 25c and 50c; Boats, 50c; Cologne sets, 25c and 50c; Zithers, 50c; Stereoscope and 12 Views, 75c and $1; Magic Lantern, $1.50; Large Bibles, $6, worth $12; Brownie Silver Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon, 25c; Electric Locomotives, 25c; Fancy Cream Pitchers, 20c; Kid Body Dolls, 25c and 35c; Large Sleeping Dolls, 25c; Talking Dolls, 50c; Large Size Dressed Dolls, 50c and $1; Large Dolls, 33 inches long, 5 c; Dolls, 10c and 15c; Accordeons, from 75c to $1; Violins, $3.50 to $15, Crumb Tray and Brush, 25c; [illegible], $3 to $10; Guitars, $3 to $10; Mandolins, $1 to $6; Clocks, $1 to $6; Double Barrel Shot Guns, $5 to $15; Revolvers, $1.50 to $5; Opera Glasses, $2 to $5; Umbrellas, $1 to $3; Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Watch Chains, Charms, Silver Plated Ware, prices very low; Gloves, 25c to $2.50; Mittens, 25c and 50c; Underwear, 37c and 50c, [illegible] cheap; Thermometer and Barometer combined, 15c; Large Pocket Books, 25c; Boxing Gloves, $3.50 to $1.50; Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Bath Brushes, long hand 25c; Pocket Lamp, 25c; Ladies' and Gent's Hose; Hand Lamp, 10c, 15c and 20c; Beds, 50c; a 25c box of Writing Paper and Envelopes for 15c; Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 25c, Lubin's Powder, 25c; Tea Pots, 15c, 30c and 35c; Rubber Coats, $2.50 and $3; Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c and 50c; Children's Bats, 10c; a 25c set of Child's China Dishes for 10c, they can't be beat in the city. Come in and see our 5c and 10c counter of Toys, etc. Another consignment of goods will be opened next week. Have you seen the Clown Tongue Rack-et. We have it; only 50c. It's fun.

CHRISTMAS OPENING

Saturday, Dec 17.

The largest and finest display of

Pictures and Art Goods

ever shown in this city, at

ARNOLD'S ART STORE,

12 Broadway.

WEIGH IT CAREFULLY.

In your mind and you'll realize why economy and health, together with quick and satisfactory results may be obtained by using

BOSS
BAKING
POWDER

"The Kind Boss makes his Biscuits with."

Over 3,000,000 pounds of them sold in the past year, show their perfection; and your pies, cakes and biscuits can also be "light as a feather" if you make use of the secret of their success.

C. D. BOSS & SON, New London, Conn.
ALL GROCERS.

UNITY CLUB PAPER.

Foreign Relations of Russia.

—BY COLONEL J. B. LESLIE.

The Greek, or Byzantine, Empire was the first foreign power with which Russia entered into relation. Vladimir, the fourth in descent from Rurik embraced the form of Christianity known as the Greek or Orthodox faith and so long as the Greek Empire existed, Constantinople stood to Russia very much in the same relation as did Rome to the West. Not only in religion was the influence of Constantinople paramount, but that influence also largely shaped the political and social life of Russia. In spite of the efforts of so many of her rulers, and of western ideas introduced under their patronage and power, that influence is still the dominant one in the civilization of Russia. Much, if not most, of that which is Oriental in Russian life and character is due to Greek, rather than Mongol, influence.

After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, Russia became emphatically the head of the Greek Church, and her protection has enabled the Oriental Christians to resist Mussulman persecution. The christian powers of the West would have calmly stood by and seen the christian subjects of the Sultan in Europe and Asia persecuted into Mohammedanism, and it is to Russia's attitude in this death struggle between Christianity and Islam that her influence in the East is largely due.

In the beginning of the 13th century the Mongols of southern Siberia completely subjugated Russia and for two centuries held her in a state of abject submission. The effect of this bondage was most disastrous to Russian civilization. At the beginning of this period a comparison between the social and political condition of Russia and western Europe would have resulted to the advantage of the former. She had begun to turn her face westward and enter into relations with the nations of the West. Now she was compelled to turn her face eastward, and two centuries of grinding oppression completely destroyed her civilization. The autocracy in Russia, with all its withering influences, is a result of the Tartar rule. At the beginning of that period two powerful free communities, practically independent of any of the princes, existed in Russia, and there is little doubt that Russia, if left to itself, would have developed politically along the same lines as the states of western Europe. For more than two hundred years, however, the rulers of Russia were absolutely dependent for their positions on the will of their Tartar suzerain and entirely independent of the public opinion of their subjects of every rank and class. So long as they satisfied their Mongol master they might deal with their own subjects as they pleased. The artifices necessary to secure the favor of the great Khan, and the degrading character of the homage exacted resulted, usually, in the power being in the hands of the most unworthy aspirants who were entirely indifferent to the welfare of their subjects.

The end of the Tartar domination found Russia centuries behind the rest of Europe, whatever of civilization she had possessed at its beginning, entirely lost, the free communities had ceased to exist, all power was concentrated in the hands of the Grand Prince of Moscow, and the people, degraded and brutalized by centuries of oppression, had lost not only the power, but also the disposition to resist a master more absolute than the Roman emperor of the worst days of the Empire.

During the latter part of the Tartar domination a power had developed on the western frontier of Russia, her relations with which were to form a prominent feature in her history from that day to this. Poland, under a line of strong rulers, was able, and not indisposed, to take advantage of Russia's weakness resulting from long bondage to the Tartar. The people of the two countries belong to the same Slavonic race and speak dialects of the same language, differing as little from each other as the dialects of other Slavonic races which are perfectly contented subjects of the Tsar. With no natural boundaries to divide them, it is more than probable that, but for one circumstance, they would, at an early day in their history, have become one people, without serious differences or jealousies. Poland, however, had received Christianity from Rome, and to that fact is due the bitter hatred that has so long existed between the two peoples, and which today renders it impossible for Russia, which has shown such extraordinary capacity for assimilating the races which have come under her sway, to assimilate the Poles. At least twice within the early history of the peoples they would have been united under one ruler but for this difference of religion.

During this early period and the troublous times that preceded the accession of the Romanoffs, Poland missed no opportunity of inflicting damage on Russia or of fomenting discussions among the people. Any one who studies the history of this period and is familiar with the manner in which Poland in her day of triumph dealt with Russia and her people will not wonder at Russia's treatment of conquered Poland nor be strongly inclined to sympathize with the Poles.

Ivan III, the Great, finally threw off the Tartar yoke completely. During his reign Constantinople fell, and Ivan married the niece of the last Emperor, assumed the cognizance of the double headed eagle, and the title of Tsar, undoubtedly a Slavonic form of Caesar, and plainly indicated that he considered himself the heir of the Eastern Emperor. In a timid way he attempted to enter into relations with the western powers, a course in which he was followed more vigorously by his able grandson, the terrible Ivan IV., who courted the friendship of Elizabeth of England, encouraged commerce with the English, and made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer an outlet on the Baltic Sea.

It was not, however, until the accession of Peter that Russia can be said to have developed anything like a foreign policy. At that time the area of Russia was not far from half what it is at the present time; the territory bordering on the Baltic, the Black and the Caspian Seas was in the hands of foreign powers; her only outlet was Archangel, a port on the White Sea closed by ice nine months in the year, and even the site of her present capital belonged to Sweden.

Peter saw plainly what some of his predecessors had dimly felt, that Russia needed for her development access to the sea, which must be secured, on the one side at the expense of Turkey, which had come to be regarded as the traditional enemy of Russia, and on the other side at the expense of Sweden. He began by capturing from Turkey the port of Azof, at the head of the sea of that name, but later in his reign lost it as the result of an unfortunate campaign, and it was not until the reign of Catherine II. that the coveted outlet on the Black sea was secured.

On the Baltic side, thanks to the folly of Charles XII., he was more successful. In 1617 Ivan IV. had been compelled to surrender to Sweden Ingria and Karelia, which he had, in a previous campaign, conquered. In 1660 Poland had also been forced to surrender to the same power Esthonia, with the greater part of Livonia. On the accession of Charles to the throne of Sweden Peter combined with Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, to recover these losses. After various vicissitudes of fortune Peter, more successful than Augustus, secured the outlet on the Baltic and the site of the capital which he built at such an expenditure of life and money to emphasize his complete severance from the past of Russia and his determination to enter into permanent relations with the West and its civilization.

The policy begun by Peter has been steadily carried out by his successors. The small extent of territory on the two banks of the Neva acquired by him has been added to, at the expense of Sweden mainly, whenever the opportunity presented itself, generally without much thought as to the righteousness of the proceeding until the entire east coast of the Baltic is Russian territory. On the south the same policy has been persistently pursued. The port on the sea of Azov, won and lost by Peter, was recovered by Catherine II. and at the close of her reign by the treaty of Jassy, she secured that portion of the shore of the Black sea, where Odessa now stands. Since then Russia has, under nearly every ruler, wrested from Turkey some portion of her territory, large parts of which have been incorporated with her own dominion, and other large portions have been formed into independent States, more or less, under Russian patronage and control.

In the early days of the struggle between these two powers any pretext whatever served as a cause of war. The Turk was the subverter of that empire from which Russia had derived her religion and had established the abomination of Islam in the sacred places of the holy city of Constantinople, and above all, was the oppressor of their coreligionists in his dominions. The Tsar and his people regarded themselves as having succeeded to the headship of the church, and as the natural protectors of the Oriental Christians, they felt that it was their mission to replace on the walls of Constantinople the banner of the Orthodox Church, and that the Tsar, as the head of that Church, was the only rightful heir of the Greek Emperors. This was an ever present ground for war. What need to ask for any other? The only question to be considered was whether the moment was an opportune one. The exigencies of modern politics have compelled the Tsar and his ministers to mask these views and aims, but they have not been abandoned or materially modified. Indeed, no opportunity of pushing them, so far as could be done with safety, has ever been neglected, and the feeling among the people that the Tsar must ultimately sit on the throne of Constantine, is today, without a doubt, stronger than ever. Stronger even than the Autocrat himself, and no ruler of Russia would dare admit to his subjects that he had abandoned the idea of possessing Constantinople.

The foreign policy of Russia, as might naturally be expected, has often been dominated by the personal feeling and whims of the ruler for the time being. Elizabeth espoused the cause of Austria against Frederick the Great, because of some slighting remarks of his about her person, which had been reported to her. Her successor, because of his personal liking for Frederick, reversed her policy and took the side of Prussia, at a time when Frederick was on the verge of ruin.

The fact that Russia alone of all the powers of Europe had, not only been able to withstand the power of Napoleon, but to break it, and the wise policy of Alexander I. gave to Russia a commanding position on the continent. Shortly after the accession of Nicholas, a Polish insurrection, which involved Austrian and Russian Poland also, resulted in an agreement between the three powers which practically made Nicholas the dictator of the continent. He was the embodiment of absolutism and conservatism, and considered it his mission to resist the tendencies towards liberalism which were manifesting themselves throughout Europe. The revolution of 1830 in France, which placed Louis Phillippe on the throne, and the sympathy which had been shown in France for the Poles during the insurrection, drew down upon that country the unconcealed hostility of Nicholas, which only stopped short of open warfare. He exerted his influence over Frederick William IV. of Prussia to prevent him from accepting the imperial crown of Germany, offered him by the revolutionists of 1848, and by his interference in Hungary, saved the Austrian Empire from destruction. We find him, strangely enough, allied with England to prevent the dismemberment of Turkey by Mehemet-Ali, the ruler of Egypt.

The world, however, owes him a debt of gratitude for the part he played in the liberation of Greece. Although England and France joined with him in the intervention in behalf of the Greeks, the efforts of England were but half-hearted and would have stopped far short of the demand for Greek independence. France, indeed, did land a force in the Peloponesus, but Nicholas declared war, threw two armies, one into European and the other into Asiatic Turkey, and pressed the Turks so hard that, in a peace concluded at Adrianople, the independence of Greece was acknowledged, and large concessions gained for Russia, Servia, and the Danubian Principalities, now the kingdom of Roumania. Thus Nicholas, in alliance with France, had secured the independence of Greece, prepared the way for the independence of Roumania and Servia, and secured from Turkey for the first time the formal recognition of the right, which Russia had always claimed, to act as the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

In all these measures of foreign policy, often apparently so contradictory, it will be found that Nicholas was acting in consonance with his personal character and his official position, resolutely opposing every attempt at political progress in Europe, and availing himself of every opportunity to contribute to the weakening and disintegration of Turkey for his alliance with England against Mahomet Ali; was merely to prevent the substitution of a strong government for a weak one.

Nicholas was so potent in Europe, had been so uniformly successful, that he was led to believe that it would be possible for him to bring about the dismemberment of Turkey and secure the prize which had so long been the end and aim of Russian desire. He believed that the gratitude of Austria would assure him her *sympathy*, if not active support, and that he could secure the consent of England by allowing her to take possession of Egypt. Louis Napoleon, who by his *coup d'état*, had just made himself Emperor, needed to strengthen his position at home, and felt that he could in no way better accomplish this than by a successful war with Russia, furnished him the pretext by interfering in the quarrel between the Greek and Latin christians of Syria over the holy places. The war known as the Crimean ensued, remarkable mainly for the stupendous blunders of all the parties to it, into which England was dragged against her will, which could yet have been prevented by a decided course on her part, which redounded to the advantage of no one of the victors except the French Emperor, but which lost for Russia the control of the Black Sea and the protectorate of the Eastern Christians, and annihilated for her the fruit of the policy of all the predecessors of Nicholas. He found himself disappointed in all his expectations; England refused the proffered bribe, ungrateful Austria threatened to declare war against him unless his troops were withdrawn beyond the Danube, and Prussia, though not actively hostile, gave him no sympathy or countenance.

The policy pursued by Russia during the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian war is another example of the personal preferences of the ruler dictating a line of conduct in opposition to public sentiment, and the real interests of the country. Alexander II. suffered Austria and France to be humiliated and crippled and Germany to be constituted into a strong nation, far more dangerous to Russia than either France or Austria ever could be, undoubtedly, because of his admiration for his Prussian uncle, and the satisfaction it gave him to see punishment administered to the two main instruments in the humiliation of Russia in the Crimean war. In both these instances the public sentiment of Russia, so far as it dared express itself, was decidedly against the policy of the Emperor, and with good reason: for Austria driven from her sphere of influence in Germany has been compelled to look for compensation to the East; Hungary, the bitter enemy of Russia, has become the dominant member of the Austrian combination of states; and Russia has felt obliged, rather reluctantly, to combine with France as a counterpoise to the mighty power which she suffered to grow up between them. One advantage, however, Russia did derive from the latter of these struggles: availing himself of the helplessness of France, the only power likely to object, except England, which was sure to do nothing but protest, Alexander declared his intention to regard as no longer in force the provisions of the treaty of Paris applying to the Black Sea, which had been to Russia the most irksome feature of that treaty.

In the last war between Russia and Turkey, which really began in 1875 with the revolt in Herzegovina provoked by Turkish oppression, but the main cause of which was the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, which were so outrageous, that the public indignation throughout Europe excited by them, prevented the other powers from interfering, Russia once more appeared as the protector of the oppressed christians. At its close, Russia by the treaty of San Stefano exacted from Turkey concessions which were perfectly justified by her expenditure of blood and treasures, but the other powers, especially England and Austria, demanded a voice in the settlement, England having previously interfered to prevent Greece from taking part in the struggle. By the treaty of Berlin, Russia was stripped of nearly all direct advantage from the contest, and while large portions of the Sultan's christian subjects derived inestimable benefit from the terms of the treaty, the settlement was by no mean so satisfactory even to them as the one made by the treaty of San Stefano. The territory of Roumania was extended south of the Danube at the expense of Turkey, Servia and Montenegro were declared independent, but Bulgaria which, by the treaty of San Stefano, was constituted one self-governing state tributary to Turkey, was divided into three separate states, each with a different form of government, a condition very unsatisfactory to the people, and sure to lead to further complications.

While the enlargement of Russia to the westward has usually been the result of deliberate policy, it is safe to say that most of the additions to the eastward have not been the result of intention. With no natural frontiers, and only semi-savage nomad neighbors, commercial relations and the security of the frontier can only be protected by reducing these turbulent neighbors to subordination. This process must then be repeated with the tribes lying beyond as soon as the new frontier is established, and the state must either abandon its frontiers to perpetual disorder, which renders all prosperity, all security, all civilization impossible, or plunge deeper and deeper into barbarous countries, ever increasing its difficulties and expenses. The conquest of India by England is a remarkable instance, where every step after the initial ones were rendered necessary by them, and were taken generally with reluctance.

Several years ago Mr. Eugene Schuyler wrote: "Central Asia has no stores of wealth and no economical resources. It can never repay Russia for what it has already cost, and for the rapidly increasing expenditure bestowed upon it. Yet it is practically impossible for her to withdraw from it. On the contrary she will be compelled to advance still farther." These predictions have already been fulfilled and the very regions mentioned by Mr. Schuyler as certain to be absorbed, have already been absorbed, and still others beyond them, until her frontier has been extended southward to within a few miles of the frontier of Afghanistan and thence eastward until in the region of the Pamirs it approaches close to the northern boundary of British India and then stretches away to the Pacific in a boundary conterminous with that of China. In 1858 that country ceded to Russia all the left bank of the Amur river, and in 1860 maritime Manchuria, lying south of the Amur, was annexed, giving to Russia at its southern extremity the port of Vladivostock, which is kept open all the year round, and furnishes southern Siberia with an outlet.

In order to understand at all the foreign policy of Russia it is necessary first to disabuse the mind of one great error, that is, that Russia is in any sense a conquering power, pure and simple, and dangerous to its neighbors simply as such. A careful study of the history of Russia will show that nearly all of Russia's accessions of territory, except those forced upon her in the manner described by Mr. Schuyler, have been made with the intent to secure access to the sea. At the close of the Tartar domination Russia, with her 5,000,000 square miles, had absolutely no outlet, and a continuance of that condition meant commercial strangulation. What is her condition at the present time? With 9,000,000 square miles and a population of 115,000,000, she has for all Southern Siberia only the port of Vladivostock on the Pacific, which, for a large part of the year, can only be kept open by powerful ice breakers. For all her immense Asiatic possessions this is her single port. In Europe she has on the north Archangel, closed nine months in the year. She has good ports on the Baltic, but at its outlet her commerce is at the mercy of foreign powers. On the south, the Black sea can be sealed at any time by the power holding Constantinople. This is an intolerable condition of things, one which she is always on the alert to change for the better, and she is dangerous, because not very scrupulous as to the means she employs to effect this change. She is seeking to better her condition in three directions, in Eastern Asia at the expense of China, in Southern Asia, probably at the expense of Persia or Turkey, and in Southern Europe at the expense of Turkey. None of these States are strong enough to oppose her, but unfortunately for her, in each case she comes in collision with other powerful states; on the side of China, with England and Japan; of Persia, with England; and of Turkey, with England and Austria, the latter of which would have the support of Germany and Italy, if Russia provokes the hostility. On the side of Turkey Austria might be placated by being allowed to extend downwards to the Aegean sea at Salonica, but England never. In the case of England it is not only at the points specified that Russia comes in collision with her but along the whole 4000 miles of her southern Asiatic frontier; not merely territorially but commercially. No doubt an arrangement could be made that would permit Russia to reach the Indian Ocean without threatening interference with England's Indian possession, but England fears for her commercial supremacy. The possession of Constantinople by Russia, would, it is true, threaten Englands eastern possessions, but it would still more threaten her commercial supremacy, for the possession of Constantinople by a strong power like Russia carries with it of necessity the possession of Asia Minor and Syria, and the control of the Eastern Mediterranean. Russia has no designs upon British India, with the idea of making it a permanent possession. She undoubtedly means to get as nearly within striking distance of it as possible, and that was the secret of her attempt to size Herat a few years ago, but it is with the intention of making an attack upon it subserve her purposes in Europe. She believes that a strong force sent into northern India would be aided by a revolt of the natives, which would so occupy the attention of England as to give Russia free hand in Turkey, and if she ever does attack India it will be with that intent.

Russia's policy with China is to gain what she wants by peaceful means. She has always been very careful not to wound the susceptibilities of China. There is little reason to doubt, in spite of Russia's denial, that some such agreement as was lately reported does exist between Russia and China. Russia means to have the Siao Tung peninsula, and for that reason would not consent to Japan's possession of it. A means can be found to placate Japan, and there are recent indications which go to show that the two countries are arriving at an understanding.

Russia, realizing that England is the one implacable enemy of her schemes, is striving in every way to isolate her in Europe. That object, without doubt, has much to do with the Russo-French Alliance, for as against Germany it means very little to Russia, which at present has very little to fear from Germany, but in depriving England of a possible ally, it means much. In this policy she has succeeded so well that, in Europe at the present time, England has not an ally that can be depended upon.

In the present complication in the East, no one can tell what a day may bring forth. The world largely blames England for the delay of the powers to act decidedly, and yet this delay is more than likely to redound to the advantage of Russia. It is not at all impossible that a continuance of the outrages upon the Eastern Christians may rouse public sentiment to that point that, as in 1875, Russia may dare unopposed to take arms in their defence, in which case it is very doubtful whether a congress of the powers will be able to strip her of the fruits of her victory as then.

Treasure Hunters of a New Kind.

Treasure hunters of a new kind are at work at the bottom of the sea at Port Discovery, Wash. Two divers, employed by speculative citizens, are hunting through the wreck of the ship Warhawk, which was sunk there fourteen years ago, for a considerable quantity of whiskey which went down with her. The Warhawk took fire in the harbor soon after her arrival from San Francisco, and, to save other shipping, she was scuttled, and went down in deep water. Nothing was recovered from the wreck. The divers who started work a few days ago, brought up a lot of canned goods, glassware and four barrels of whiskey. The canned goods were spoiled, but the whiskey was all right. They are now trying to recover the rest of the spirits.—[N. Y. Sun.

That Planet Signaling Scheme.

What has become of the planet signaling scheme suggested by the speculative astronomers two or three years ago? If we remember aright it was proposed to signal the planet Mars by mapping out an immense right angle triangle on the desert of Sahara, cover the same with light combustibles, and set fire to it on some moonless night. It was hoped that the Marsians would see such a blazing figure and answer with the Pythagorean figure of three squares built on the side of the triangle. The desert is still available and so are the light combustibles.—[N. Y. Advertiser.

Misunderstood.

Boarder (suspiciously)—"There is no foreign substance in this coffee, is there?"

Landlady—"Um—er—well, I'm afraid there is, sir. The spoon in it is a souvenir from India, I believe."—[Detroit Free Press.

The Chinese passport, says a writer in the Illustrated American, is a decidedly curious institution. The hand of the traveler is covered with fine oil paint and an impression is taken on thin, damp paper. This paper is then officially signed. As the lines are never alike in any two human hands, there is no object for the passport to be stolen or possibility of its being misused.

The air is clear at Arequipa, Peru. From the observatory at that place, 8000 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a white disc, has been seen on Mount Charchani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen-inch telescope.

A Man's Face

is an index to the kind of tobacco he uses. Smokers of

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always look pleasant, because they feel pleasant. In this tobacco is the embodiment of comfort—every element necessary to tobacco perfection being combined in this fragrant brand. A 2 oz. package for five cents. Sold everywhere. If you prefer a slightly heavier smoke—Try SENSATION.

FATHER'S DOMESTIC HEADSHIP.

No Outside Success Will Atone For a Negligence of His Home Responsibilities.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in Ladies' Home Journal writes concerning "The Father's Domestic Headship:" While, perforce of ordinary circumstance, the father's duties will hold him considerably apart from the contacts of home life, yet whatever successes he may achieve outside will not atone for any failure on his part to regard his home as the prime sphere of his obligation and the point around which his devotements will cluster in distinguished earnestness and constancy. Whatever he may have achieved in his art, trade, profession or other engagement, the man who stands at the head of a household has been in the broad sense of the term a failure if he has not been a true husband and a wise, strong and devoted father. It cannot be a successful home where the mother looks after the children and the father looks after his business. The most productive services rendered are always personal, and any amount of exertion expended outside in providing for the necessities of the home will not take the place of that tuitional ministry which comes only by the direct and continuous contact of father with child. However complete a woman may be as a mother, there are qualities of character which the father will communicate to his children that the mother will be less able to do as well as less intended to do.

No Faith In the Instrument.

One of the first things the observant trained nurse does when a new patient enters the hospital and is put in bed is to place a delicately constructed thermometer under the sick one's tongue and get the temperature. A chambermaid from one of the down town hotels was taken to one of the city hospitals not long ago, and the above described operation was performed at once.

"What in the wurruld are yez doing that for?" she asked after the nurse got through.

"I'm merely taking your temperature," responded the maid with the muslin cap.

"Rats!" said the occupant of the sick couch. "How are yez going to tell by that little thing whether I've got a temper or not?"—Washington Star.

Opening an Umbrella With One Hand.

"Not infrequently," said a stroller, "you see people with their arms full of bundles making hard work of opening an umbrella. There is a very simple and easy way of opening an umbrella with one hand, known to many, but perhaps not to all. You grasp the little cylinder around the handle, to which the lower ends of the ribs are attached, plant the point of the umbrella against a lamppost, and push until the little cylinder catches on the upper catch, and there you are, without the least trouble in the world."—New York Sun.

PRIMITIVE FERRI

How Travelers in the Ozark y Cross the White River.

The navigators of the river have no quarrel with the builders. From Newport, belo esville, for 200 miles, not a pier nes the channel. Transportation side to side is by ferry. There is ing every mile or two. Quaint nitive some of the methods are. t of the ferryboats are small, ottomed craft, without railings of sides or gates at the ends. At a fe the most frequented north and sou ds a cable has been stretched from tree tops high enough to escape teamboat chimneys. The boat is ched by ropes, bow and stern, to lley running on this cable. Wh o line is lengthened to give the bo angling direction with the stream current slowly carries the load ov the opposite bank. Such a labo ng appliance, however, is in use sparingly. Most of the ferrying is by hand with the pole and sweep. the Ozark country traveler approach thin hailing distance of the ban begins to let his voice out with:

"O-o-ov-er!"

In the course of time is an answering:

"Whoop-ee!"

The ferryman comes a down the bank, with his brother his son, or with somebody else's so om he has persuaded it is great fun help run a ferryboat. Travelers in Ozark country have often commen on the disproportionate frequency which the boat is at the bank o ite to that approached. And ferry all agree that by a strange perver the travel is from the direction ssitating a trip across and back to et one fare. There is time enough editate on this problem while the man slowly poles his frail craft alo he bank for some distance up stream.

Then, as he grasps sweep and pulls out for the othe with much puffing and perspiratio here is not time to think of anyth else but the inch of pine between shoe leather and a current which me a long, hard swim if the boat goes a . Accidents are very few. The Wh river ferryman knows his busine d earns his quarter.

"George," said Mr. bber to the Harvey who was direct the course of the boat, "is that your ther helping you with the boat?"

"Yes," said George, 's my brother."

"He resembles you," c nted Mr. Webber, "but I think he ther better looking than you are."

"That's because he's ller fed," said George. "His wife's ood cook."—Chicago Journal.

Water on the M

Astronomer Pickering the Howard observatory at Arequipa, ru, has lately been making some eresting observations relative to presence of water on the moon. A ter, quoting from a bulletin of the Fr Astronomical society, says that o 35 narrow ravines on the moon's sur ce have been catalogued, and these ill regarded as beds of rivers from th resemblance to terrestrial water cour There is no reason to suppose that th formations contain water at the p ent time, but the observer argues tha te presence of a certain degree of hu ty on the surface of the great satell seems probable. The observer affi that no other satisfactory explanatio han the existence of water or a part ly thawed frozen region can accou for the dark patches in the vario craters or crevasses. That vegetatio exists is not yet demonstrated, but the bservers regard such a discovery as by means unlikely.—Revue Scientifiqu

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The Most Curious own Animal.

The most peculia and remarkable animal in the world the Ornithorynchus paradoxus, the uned egg laying mammal of Australi It is shaped like an otter, has fur lik beaver, is web footed like a swa has a bill like a duck and a tail like at of a fox. It is the only known fu covered creature that lays eggs. A orresponding oddity among feathered bi ls would be a bird that brought forth i young alive.—St. Louis Republic.

The Islan of Tanna.

The volcanic isl d of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides roup, has been for many years in a co tant state of eruption, emitting a co mn of fire by night and smoke by d , which is clearly seen at a great istance. Such is the certainty with wh ch this flame appears that vessels in th vicinity are instructed by their sailin directions to look out for it just as the would do were it an ordinary lighthou

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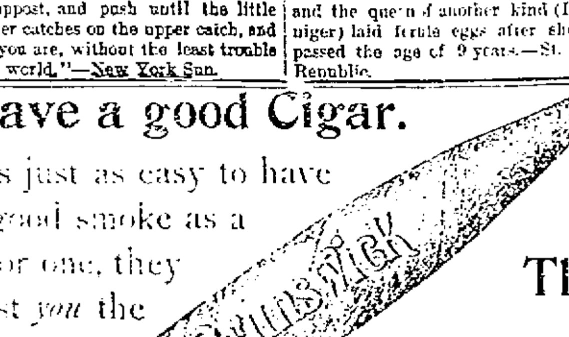
Longe ty of Ants.

Sir John Lubock, the naturalist, who has done mre to popularize the study of insect wys and habits than all the other moden entomologists combined, has been experimenting to find out how long th common ant would live if kept out o harm's way. On Aug. 8, 1888, an ant which had been thus kept and tender y cared for died at the age of 15 years, which is the greatest age any pecies f insect has yet been known to attain Another individual of the same specie of ant (Formica fusca) lived to the advanced age of 13 years, and the que n of another kind (Lasius niger) laid fertile eggs after she had passed the age of 9 years.—St. Louis Republic.



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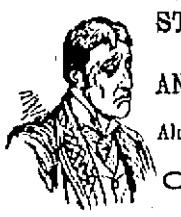

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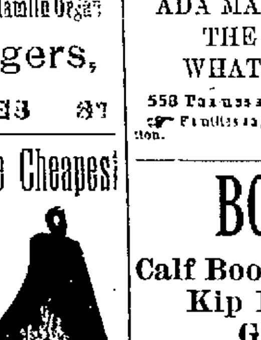

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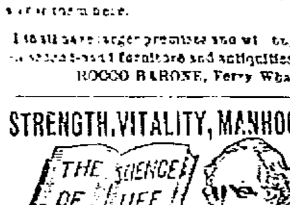

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CHIEF JOSEPH.

One of the Noblest Figures and Greatest Warriors In Indian History.

One of the noblest figures in Indian history and one of the greatest warriors is the Nez Perce Chief Joseph. In this same year, 1877, he had resisted attempts to put him and his band on the Lapwai reservation in western Idaho and had sought to carry all his people hundreds of miles to Canada. He outran the force that General Howard had on his trail, escaped from Big Hole, where General Gibbon fought him, and again from General Sturgis, who engaged him in the Yellowstone valley. Sturgis had been sent out by Miles, and when the latter, on the evening of Sept. 19, heard what had occurred, he started the same night with all the available force of the Tongue river cantonment to head off Chief Joseph before he should reach the border.

Hard marching brought the command, on the last day of the month, to Joseph's village in the Bear Paw mountains. The heroic attack was resisted with a valor as heroic, and in a short time Captain Hale, Lieutenant Biddle and 22 soldiers were killed and 4 officers and 38 soldiers wounded, among them being Lieutenant Baird of the general's staff. One gallant charge by Captain Carter, with a small body of Fifth infantry, had cost over a third of his command. Promptly varying his plans, therefore, and adapting them to the situation, the general moved up his artillery, and disposed the troops so as to hold the Indians under siege, with escape impossible.

On the sixth day Chief Joseph advanced to surrender. It was a scene for a painter, a typical scene in American history, when this noble looking warrior, facing General Miles, a worthy counterpart in mien and bearing, handed his rifle to his white conqueror, and with impressive dignity pointed to the sun in the heavens, saying, "From where the sun now stands, I fight no more."

General Miles, in announcing the victory, used the terse, significant phrase, "We have had our usual success." His full report described his brave adversaries as "the boldest men and best marksmen of any Indians I have ever encountered," and Chief Joseph as "a man of more sagacity and intelligence than any Indian I have ever met."—George E. Pond in McClure's Magazine.

STEVENSON'S STYLE.

He Was No Mere Epigram Turner or Pyrotechnist In Expression.

Brilliant as were Stevenson's powers of thought and word, he was no epigram turner, no pyrotechnist in idea or expression. A clear and coherent train of thought runs through his most sparkling chapters; in its elucidation every phrase plays an indispensable role, and the garment of style fits the thought so closely that, although each sentence is in itself a work of art, none exists for itself, but all for the sake of the general effect of the whole.

Singularly excellent is this whole as a medium for the transference of thought; impeccably lucid and limpid, translating all shades of perception, sensation and emotion with such ease and preciseness that the reader scarcely remembers he is absorbing the thought of another. But even this rare merit does not necessarily imply great charm of style. To achieve the highest kind of charm, of beauty, the ear must be enchanted while the mind is definitely and delicately led.

If you do not possess an ear for the music of prose (which has nothing at all to do with the ear for music proper and is different even from an ear for verse, and a good deal less common), no one can make you understand the extraordinary beauty of Stevenson's work. But if you do possess this organ you will rate him, as an artist, at least as high as any poet. The essentials of good poetic form, with its organized measure and accentuation and often its determined rhymes, are symmetry and balance, diversified uniformity, varied repetition, echoing assonance and resonance. The essentials of good prose form are a graceful symmetry, a discreet avoidance of actual in favor of suggested balance, harmony in perpetual diversity, no obvious repetitions or echoings and yet in every phrase a recognition of the form and color of all accompanying phrases. Thus a more subtle, if not a higher technical sense, goes to the making of very good prose than of even very good poetry; there are no formulas or rules to give assurance or warning, no signal cries determined upon in advance and thereafter loudly audible as helpers of a doubting ear.—"Robert Louis Stevenson and His Writings," by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, in Century.

A teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda is an excellent remedy for sick headache or nausea. It is also best to keep in a horizontal position. Chloroform is also recommended, from five to ten drops on a lump of sugar being the amount to be taken.

"For years I had suffered from falling of the womb, inflammation of the stomach, and weakness of the female organs.

"I used *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, and found a perfect cure in it for [illegible] troubles." Mrs. Lizzie DeCline, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

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Poetry.

An Obituary.

BY CURTIS MAY.

Dead Year, upon whose bier I lean!
Dead Year, where sheeted features lie
Half formless in the falling snow!
You brought such joys, such sorrows keen,
such mingled pain and ecstasy,
I cannot lightly let you go;
But pause awhile to shed a tear
That you should lie so low, old Year.

How blithe you were when first we met!
A dying chorus round you sung,
The snowdrops peeped to see you pass;
And where your hasty foot you set
Deep violets and field daisies hung
Their trembling blossoms on the grass;
And hope, with swiftly-moving wing,
You brought to make eternal spring.

A grass green kirtle next you wore,
And gathered wild flowers in the wood,
Sweet odors all around you stole
Forth from the chalice that you bore.
Knee-deep in tangled brakes you stood:
The red sun cast an aureole
About your golden head, old Year,
And that glad vision brought me cheer.

Then with a sheaf of ripened grain
Laid close against your heaving breast,
And crowned with purple grapes, you came.
I marked the brown and stubby plain,
I marked the forest's waving crest,
With tufts and branches all aflame.
With every feature grown more dear,
I loved you daily more, old Year.

At last the solemn winter laid
Its diamond crown upon your brow;
The icicles hung on the eaves;
And deep within the beechen glade
The bare trees to the blast did bow
Their heads all shorn of crisp, brown leaves.
You taught me how old age might be
Made grand by simple majesty.

Now garbed and silent for the tomb,
You lie before me still and white.
With burning tears I say: "Good-by,"
And take from out the darkened room
The happy hopes that once were bright,
In guise of tender memory.
What most was precious cannot die,
Old Year, although so low you lie!
—In Youth's Companion.

Selected Tale.

A MOTHER OF MAYFAIR.

Arthur Stanford was not happy. Yet he was accounted a fortunate young man as young men go; an American of good family, and sole heir to a large fortune, he had attained a position in the social world of London which not a few might envy. His rooms faced the park, he belonged to the swellest and most inane club in town, had been presented, and knew at least two duchesses, not perhaps intimately, but well enough to speak to at a crush.

And yet he was not happy; in fact, he was very much put out. Up to this afternoon his existence had been fairly unruffled; nothing had occurred to mar his happiness, unless it were the fact that his moustache would not meet in the middle, and that at times a disquieting suspicion forced itself upon him that London society had managed to exist before his arrival in its midst, and might manage to struggle on without him after his departure. This last view had not been completely reversed. There was at least one person of considerable social importance who seemed to regard his presence as in every way necessary, and that was the Dowager Countess of Chilworth, Lady Winifred's mother.

He had met Lady Winifred first at Ascot, where they had killed time in the Royal Enclosure, and had done a little betting, or rather she had bet and he had. But there, what is the use of being ungenerous; besides, horses were not her ladyship's strong point; that had always been a cross to her family.

Then he had seen her again at a ball, a reception and numerous afternoon teas, and so on through the usual round of functions. If he happened to find himself with her on the same house boat at Henley, the same yacht at Cowes and the same coach at Goodwood—well, fate was not always capricious, or perhaps she was; we shall see. This sort of thing went on till October, when he, having inadvertently missed a keeper and included himself on a certain Scotch moor, was in consequence relegated to London with one arm in a sling, while the Countess had at the same time insisted on returning to town out of all season, that she might put herself under the charge of an eminent specialist for a disease that she did not happen to have.

So our young friend dropped into Grosvenor street rather more often than was absolutely necessary, on days when they were "not at home," a dangerous pastime, and used to meet them "accidentally" at many other places. He was not in love with Lady Winifred, not in the least; but London was a howling wilderness at this season, and a fellow must do something, you know. So the crisis had come quite unsuspected, by him at least, about two weeks before Christmas. He had met Lady Winifred at a friend's house, seen her to her carriage, to find the coachman very drunk, dismissed him, and, as it was still light, walked home with her across the park. They had reached Grosvenor street on exactly the same footing on which they had left Belgrave square. Lady Chilworth was waiting to receive them. She was much too formally polite to make him feel at ease, and, with a word, dismissed her daughter, on the plea of removing her wraps, leaving him to his fate—I mean the Countess.

Her ladyship surveyed the young man deliberately through her lorgnette, and when she had made him sufficiently nervous, remarked in a chilling tone that she trusted her daughter had caught no cold from walking so late in the park. Stanford acquiesced, and then the Countess opened the attack in earnest.

"We—Lady Winifred—has had the pleasure of seeing a great deal of you this autumn, Mr. Stanford."

"Er—yes," he replied, scenting the danger. "Of course, it has been a great pleasure to me, town is so deserted at this season."

"Still, it is not usual for a young lady unchaperoned to walk in the park with a gentleman at this hour, a gentleman who is, shall I say, a mere acquaintance."

"The matter was of necessity," he replied shortly; "your coachman was beastly dr—, I should say, intoxicated."

"My servants never drink, Mr. Stanford."

"Deference to your ladyship's opinion prevents me from saying more."

"It is certainly not pleasant," resumed the Countess, ignoring his last remark, "to continue this conversation, and were my husband, the late earl, living, I should naturally have left the matter to him, as it is my duty as a mother, and my desire for dear Winifred's welfare bids me—"

"Really, your ladyship, am I to understand you to imply—"

"I can only say that I have heard your name associated with my daughter's in a manner—that was not—quite as I should wish. Dear Lady Wistern, a woman most interested in the good of her friends, spoke to me herself, and of course you, as a man of honor and a gentleman—"

"As a man of honor and a gentleman, I deeply regret that anything in my conduct should have led to a misconception in regard to my relation with Lady Winifred, and in the future—"

"In the future, Mr. Stanford, you will, of course, see little or nothing of my daughter—unless—"

She paused, and for a moment neither spoke. Then Stanford, who, whatever else may be said of him, he was not a coward, seeing what was impending, determined to face the situation and have it over as soon as possible.

"Am I to understand," he said, "that you are asking me my intentions?"

Her ladyship raised her eyebrows. (If the French shoulder is expressive, the English eyebrow feminine, also speakes volumes.) "You do not make the situation easy for me," she replied. "In good society in London it is hardly customary—"

"You must pardon me, if I seem blunt," he answered, "but in good society in my own country it is hardly customary for parents to interfere on such slight grounds in a matter which, it seems to me, concerns two people only."

"I do not, of course, pretend to understand the rules of society in the States."

"One of them is that any little attentions a gentleman may show the daughter of people who have been kind to him are accepted in the spirit that prompts them, not misconstrued."

"Of course, I speak only for myself," replied the Countess; "what my daughter may feel—"

"You don't suppose that Lady Winifred really thinks—"

"I know, Mr. Stanford, that my daughter thinks nothing and does nothing that would not be proper in a young lady of her position."

"Then I have only to apologize," he said, rising, "for what you force me to believe is my fault, however unintentional, and to bid you good evening."

The hall door closed behind him, and her ladyship rang for tea.

As I said in the beginning, Arthur Stanford was not happy. Somebody had been made a fool of. Not himself, he was certain. Not the Countess either, she was shrewd enough. There was no one but Lady Winifred left. He was very sorry for her. He turned to his letters to seek consolation and found none; indeed, one little note contained the proverbial last straw. It was from Mrs. Hewston, at whose country house he was to spend Christmas. "You will be glad to hear," she wrote, "Lady Winifred Chilworth is to be one of our party. I hear you and she are great chums."

"Great chums!" Confound Mrs. Hewston; she was one of those well-meaning people who almost succeed in making the world intolerable. He would not go. Then a remembrance of his recent interview caused a wave of adverse feeling to sweep over him. Yes, he would go. Was he to be badgered out of his amusements because a designing old woman could not leave well enough alone. What if Lady Winifred were to be there. The house was large enough for both. He wrote naming the date of his arrival.

Two weeks later he found himself in Mrs. Hewston's drawing room, awaiting the announcement of dinner, and when his hostess said quite audibly:

"Of course you will take in Lady Winifred," he could not resist casting a look of amused truimph at the Countess, who returned him a stony glare.

His conscience pricked him, nevertheless, for he could not help seeing that his presence was distasteful to his fair companion. Whether she had really cared for him or not he could not tell. She was certainly much more pale than when he had last seen her, and seemed abstracted. Moreover he was certain that she was incurring her mother's displeasure; and that, to an English girl, he knew, was a very grave matter. He tried to make such atonement as was in his power brilliant conversation, but in vain. His endeavors fell hopelessly flat, and at last, after a dreadful pause, they spoke that which was in their hearts.

"Do you think it was nice of you to come to this house party?" she queried doubtfully a few minutes later.

"I did not know you were coming till after I had accepted, and then I could hardly dissappoint my hostess, as it was an invitation of some standing. Do you mind so much?"

"Oh no, but mamma."

"I'm afraid she doesn't merit my consideration—at least she didn't show me much the last time we met."

"I was very sorry for you, but as it had to come, I thought I was better out of the way."

"Do you mean to tell me that you deliberately led me to that afternoon tea like a lamb to the slaughter?"

"You mustn't be too hard on mamma; she wouldn't have thought she was doing right if she had not spoken."

"But," he continued relentlessly, "you—"

"Oh—I—"

"Yes—supposing I had—succumbed?"

She paused a minute and then looked shyly up at him.

"In that case," she began, when Mrs. Hewston rose and gave the signal for the ladies to retire. Stanford cursed the convention, yet perhaps it was fortunate, as the Countess had been growing dangerously puffy and red in the face. I suppose the two young people had drawn unconsciously closer together in the excitement of those unfinished words.

Cigars seemed interminable, but at last they were finished and the gentlemen were at liberty to seek the drawing room.

There is generally a moment of indecision when the men come up from dinner. The ladies have appropriated the most comfortable and generally the most isolated chairs, and their lords and masters huddle like sheep in the doorway, uncertain whither to flee for refuge and the desirable tete-a-tete. Stanford had studied this peculiarity of his sex, and had learned to choose his fair beforehand and lose no time in securing her attention. One glance showed him that Lady Winifred was absent; either she had retired (the Countess was quite capable of ordering her off to bed to keep her out of harm's way,) or else she was in the conservatory. He trusted that his last supposition was correct, and disappeared among the palms when her mother's attention was directed elsewhere.

"And in that case?" he said, as he stood beside her, recalling her words of a few minutes before; "in that case?"

"In that case," she replied, flushing slightly, "I should probably have said something I might have regretted, had not Mrs. Hewston come to my rescue."

"And now?"

"Don't be stupid, Mr. Stanford, surely, you know that any well-brought-up girl would always obey her mother—and—and you ought to see that this conversation is impossible."

"It is certainly interesting."

"Don't you think we had better change the subject?"

"By all means, if you wish it, after I have asked you one more question. I trust you won't think me rude to persist, but—do you care for me, Lady Winifred?"

"As a friend—yes."

"But in no other way?"

"No."

"You are quite sure?"

"Quite, and I am very sorry you asked me the question. I tried to prevent you, to spare you pain."

"You have succeeded admirably," he said, laughing. "I have not felt so happy for a fortnight. I was afraid you did care."

He held out his hand and she took it, saying with a little constraint, "You are certainly frank." He was pleased to see that she was only piqued, the speech had been unfortunate. But Lady Winifred had plenty of common sence, and she realized that his confession had cleared the atmosphere, and made social intercourse possible. He made another attempt to interest her in general conversation, and this time succeeded admirably. His speech not only sparkled, it had substance, and he possessed that rare gift of developing any topic that might be suggested by the woman to whom he was talking, of making it his own, and at the same time causing her to believe that she was contributing in no small part to the brilliancy of the conversation. And so an hour slipped by unnoticed till the stern voice of the Countess recalled them to the realities of life.

"Winifred," she said coldly, "you are surely forgetting your duty to our hostess, and to me also, it seems."

"I am coming, mamma," she replied, and left him with a quiet good night.

. . . .

The next morning, when Arthur Stanford entered the breakfast room, he found Lady Winifred in sole possession, but equipped to go out.

"Whither so early?" he said.

"I—am going—away—that is—out."

"Away?" he queried, then, as he saw her eyes fill with tears, "Can I serve you?"

"No—yes," she replied, uncertain how to answer him. "Could I ask you to do me a very great favor?"

"Most certainly."

"But it's something you won't like to do."

"Lady Winifred," he said quietly, "we have been very good friends, and in my own country I should have shown you many little attentions, favors, if you like, which would be misconstrued here. I might even have given you a Christmas present, and so, as it is Christmas morning, accept my service as a remembrance of the season. Won't you trust me?"

"Yes," she said, "I will, because I am sure you mean what you say. You remember the answer I gave to a question of yours last evening?"

"That you did not care for me—yes."

"I might have added that I cared for some one else."

"Ah, I think I understand. May I know his name?"

"Sir Kenneth Knowlton."

"Not Knowlton of the '——,' who was blackballed at his club for—"

"Don't, please, you misjudge him."

"I hope I do, but if you know that story you must know also the character he bears in the eyes of the world. He must have done something to deserve it."

"You do not understand; how should you. Have you ever seen him in his uniform? He is a picture, and, you know," sinking her voice, "his family dates from the Conquest."

"Then I withdraw my objections. What does a diregard of the Decalogue amount to, when compared with an unbroken descent from a Norman robber."

"Now you are cynical. I shan't argue with you, for I love him, and we are to be married this morning at the parish church. Everything has been arranged, and in fifteen minutes I shall be his wife."

"That is very interesting, but where do I come in?"

"I need your help."

"Oh, I see. I suppose that if I have any real interest in your welfare, I ought to refuse, but as you would do as you please in any event, I am quite at your service."

"Thanks. Mamma will be here presently. She has announced her intention of attending early service, and if she does—"

"She might interrupt another, and that would be awkward."

"Dreadfully. She hates Kenneth. I think she would rather have me marry you."

"Is she so bitter? Well make your mind easy, I won't ask her."

"But you must."

"What!"

"Nothing short of a proposal would deter her from going to church."

"But you—"

"Oh, I'll promise to be unavailable by the time you've finished—Sh, she's coming! Wish me luck."

"With all my heart," he cried, as she vanished through a window, and the Countess entered the room.

Stanton wished her a Merry Christmas, which she received with chilling condescension, and then neither spoke for some minutes, a precious gain of time, till her ladyship showed unmistakable signs of preparing to leave the room.

"I feel that perhaps I should say something to your ladyship about last night," he began.

"Perhaps it is as well," she replied, pausing by the door, "though I hoped it would have been unnecessary after our last interview."

"I have not forgotten it."

"You appeared to have done so last evening."

"Really, you know, I couldn't refuse to escort your daughter down to dinner."

"If Mrs. Hewston so honored you as to permit you to take in Lady Winifred, naturally—"

"Yes, that is the way I should have put it."

"I do not pretend to say how you should have expressed yourself, but I wish to point out that your place at dinner was no excuse for your place afterwards."

"Oh, in the conservatory. Well, you see the fact is I was telling her—"

"Yes, Mr. Stanford, what were you telling my daughter?"

He glanced at the clock—seven minutes were gone—he hoped they would cut the service.

"I was asking for a question," he continued shamelessly.

"Well!"

"Well, your ladyship"—the Countess was far below zero—"I asked her if she cared for me."

"And she naturally referred you to her mother?"

"She told me a few minutes ago that you were coming to this room."

"I am glad you have taken so early an opportunity to explain what I could only consider as very singular conduct. For dear Winifred's sake I will consent to overlook what has occurred in the past, and if you can make suitable provision—"

Five minutes only remained. He thought his income large enough to fill that space of time, and interrupted with—

"The woman I marry would have"—and then he told the Countess about it in sterling and decimal currency.

"I think," said that lady at the end of his narration, "I think dear Winifred's happiness should outweigh any social considerations, and that we may consider her as good as married."

"Yes," he replied, as a merry peal of bells rang out from the church, "I think we may."—[W., in Am. Cultivator.

London, Nov. 26, 1895.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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This remedy is becoming so well known, and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same songs of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at Chas. M. Cole's Drugstore.

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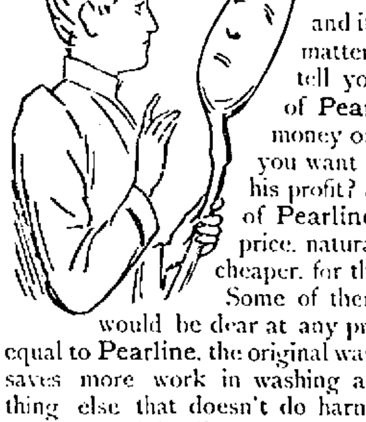
Daughter (reading letter)—But, pa, dear, in this last word you put a letter too much. Pa (self-made and not a bit of pride about him)—Are I, dear? Never mind; I daresay I've left one out in some other word, so that'll square it.



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Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Richard C. Derby has rented for Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt her Bellevue avenue residence "Arleigh," to Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, for next year's season.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold a parcel of land containing one acre, situated on the Mount Pleasant tract (Watson homestead farm), Jamestown, to Dr. Nathaniel G. Stanton of this city.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. Ruth R. Sherman, the lower half of the premises No. 95 Spring street to John Carr.

Simeon Hazard has rented to C. F. Simmons the lower half of the house 10 Poplar street for Charles Weed.

Davis, Ward & Magill have rented for Miss Louisa Atkinson her cottage on Hoffman place, to Mr. A. B. Kennan.

Francis S. and Stephen P. Barker have sold to Gilbert H. Burnham a lot of land containing 900 square feet, adjoining lands of the grantee and grantors and of James P. Taylor.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for John L. Hatch to Michael and Cornelius Sullivan a lot on Friendship street, containing about 4000 square feet, for the erection of a dwelling house.

A. O'D. Taylor has let on lease for Mrs. Sarah J. Clarke, of Conanicut Island, to James A. Eddy, the brick stores Nos. 16 & 18 Market Square, for supplemental business purposes.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for George V. Eldridge, of Somerset, Mass., the Hannah G. Swett estate at the southern corner of Extension street and Thames street, with house and other buildings, to John B. Modlui.

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Perry Mill Wharf, 341 Thames St.

Boys Know a Good Thing When They See It!

That's the reason why they rush to our store for their new Suits and Overcoats. The stock is large enough to stand a rush, and the Clothing is strong enough to stand both rushing and romping after the boy gets inside of it.

We not only study to please the **Boy**, but his **Father** and **Mother** as well, hence our

BOYS' CLOTHING

is the kind that will stand hard knocks. No matter how lively the youngster, ours will stand the wear and tear. Plenty of style about it, too.

Let us show you what good, strong, well-made, lively-boy Clothing we have for little money.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

The Little Lads' Clothier,

208 Thames Street.

New Raisins,	5c lb.
New California Prunes,	10 & 13c lb.

New Figs, New Buckwheat.

Strained Honey in "Hero" Preserve Jars, 25c lb.

Welsh Rarebit.

Our new Canned Goods have arrived. Price and quality serve to please. Excellent Beef, shaved to order.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172 & 176 BROADWAY

TIVERTON.

The Y. P. S. C. E. in connection with the Free Baptist church have elected the following officers and committees.

President—Mrs. James E. Ocslene.
Vice Pres—Miss Lizzie Gray.
Treasurer—Miss Grace A. Wilcox.
Secretary—Miss Fanny B. Manchester.
Lookout Committee—Mrs. Lizzie Gray, chairman; Christine Sanford, Bertha Grinnell.
Prayer Meeting Committee—Mrs. Lucretia Cornell chairman; Hattie Head, Frank E. Almy.
Social Committee—Rev. James E. Ocsiere, chairman; William Potter, Mrs. J. E. Ocslere.
Music Committee—Lottie Wilbur, chairman; Bertha Grinnell, Grace A. Wilcox.
Flower Committee—Ida Baker, chairman; Ethel Wilcox, Agenna Wheeler, Lizzie Grinnell, Alice Almy.

The treasurer reported $14.93 in the treasury.

Voted $5 towards the field secretary's salary.

Mariner's Lodge No. 265, N. E. O. P. will hold their second grand fair at Whitridge Hall three days next week, Jan. 7, 8 and 9th. A select entertainment will be provided for each evening. Among the many new and interesting features introduced will be the wonderful phonograph. Songs, musical selections, etc., will be rendered on this wonderful machine. Refreshments and fancy articles will be on sale each evening.

The members of the C. E. Society of the Free Baptist Church met with Mrs. Philip Manchester at Adamsville Wednesday night. A very enjoyable evening was passed with games and music, refreshments being served at the close.

The valuation of ratable property in this town is personal estate $234,505; real estate, $1,640,024; cottages standing upon railroad company's land, $7,100; total $2,401,610; the rate of taxation is $7 on a thousand. The following named persons pay taxes to the amount of $50 and upwards: Benjamin Barker, $130.30; William Sidney Bateman's estate, $63; Benjamin C. Borden's estate $116.16; Bourne Mills Machinery land and buildings, $3,733; Gilman S. Bowen, $53.20; William J. Brightman & Co., $103.25; Jeremiah Brown, $70; Daniel T. Church, $273.70; Isaac L. Church $115.50; Mary P. Church $52.50; Nathaniel B. Church, $91.70; Church Hathaway & Co., $50; Louisa R. Church $140.00; Alphonso S. Covel and wife $56.00; Gideon H. Durfee and wife $74.90; Job Durfee's heirs $98.00; Albert C. Green's estate $57.93; Charles A. Hambly $111.79; John R. Hicks $95.35; Peleg D Humphrey $60.50; Charles E. Manchester and wife $54.60; John Manchester's heirs $72.80; John E. Manchester $69.10; John E. Manchester guardian $70; N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co. $420; Henry C. Osborn $67.03; Charles H. Potter's children, $63.00; Andrew Robeson's estate $104.30; William R. Rose $70.70; Shove Mills machinery tenements and land $1155.00; Austin Walker $55.30; Watuppa Reservoir Co. $56.00; John S. West $208.14; Andrew White $64.40; Charles H. White $80.15; Isaac G. White $73.92; Thomas Whitridge estate $105.00; Job Wordell $90.68. Joseph Durfee, is selling out the contents of his store by auction sales.

Charles H. White will have an auction sale of store furniture poultry etc., on his premises Monday Jan. 6th.

Mr. Edgar C. Corthell who has been in the employ of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., at New Milford Ct., for the past sixteen months has accepted a position from the same firm to take the charge of their Chicago office.

Edwin J. Lord, assisted by a number of friends from Portsmouth, is carrying on a series of revival meetings at the Friends' church, near Stone Bridge.

Edward C. Corthell, who has been in the employ of the Bridgeport Wool Finishing Company, at New Milford, Ct. for the past 16 months, has accepted a position from the same firm to take charge of the Chicago office. He started for that city Monday morning.

Miss Rebekah C. Slocum of Fall River, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Potter.

Mrs. Emerson F. Ash and Miss Mabel Ash are visiting the family of Mrs. Hattie Baldwin, of Fall River.

The New York residence of Mr. I. Townsend Burden, one of our summer cottagers, was recently relieved of diamonds and other jewelry to the value of about $60,000. The robbery was committed by sneak thieves while the family were at dinner.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by Francis Wayland Smith (Emma W. Smith, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date November 1st, A. D. 1890, and recorded in Land Evidence of the town of Middletown in the State of Rhode Island, Book number 15, on pages 643, 644 and 645, there having been breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage. There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said town of Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, January 29th, A. D. 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, all that certain lot, parcel or tract of land, together with the improvements thereon, situated in said town of Middletown, and containing by estimation, ten acres, be the same more or less, and which is bounded thus, to wit: Northerly, by land of William H. Morrison; Easterly, partly by land of William F. Peckham and partly by land of Ann Maria, wife of E. Marion Peckham; Southerly, by Prospect avenue, and Westerly, by land now or late of Orlando M. Smith, or however otherwise bounded; it being the same premises described in said Mortgage Deed.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by EDWARD NEWTON, Treasurer,
14-4w Mortgagee.

She—"No, George, I like you, but I can never be your wife." He (haughtily) —"Never mind. There are others." She—"I know there are, George; I accepted one of them this morning."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.,
181 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for electing directors for the year will be held at this office on Monday, January 13, 1896, at 10 A. M.
14-2w A. K. QUINN, Treasurer.

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after January 2, 1896.
1-4 T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Bargain Sales.

In Anticipation of

STOCK TAKING

we offer our entire stock at

Greatly Reduced Prices

FOR CASH.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

★ D. L. CUMMINGS, ★

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

January SALES —IN— Jewelry, Silver Ware, &C.

SEE OUR PRICES.

140 THAMES STREET.

★ NEWPORT, R. I. ★

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Helena L. Gilliat to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated September 1, 1871, and recorded in Volume 12, pages 118 and 119 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of the City of Newport in the State of Rhode Island: Said Savings Bank of Newport will sell at public auction, on High street, in front of the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, January 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon (the condition of said mortgage having been broken) that parcel of land in said Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereof, bounded Easterly, on land of Richard M. Hunt, forty-six feet and six inches; Southerly, on land of Florence K. Howland, one hundred and thirty one feet and two inches; Westerly, on High street, forty six feet and six inches, and Northerly, on land now or formerly of Lucius D. Day's, by a line parallel with, and forty-six feet and six inches distant from said southern boundary. Said land so to be sold being the same granted by said mortgage which is hereby made part hereof.

Said Savings Bank of Newport hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
by G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
Newport, Dec. 26, 1895—12 28-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by Asa B. Anthony, (Mary A. Anthony, his wife, joining in token of her release of dower), of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date April 23d, A. D. 1885, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Portsmouth, Vol. 19, pages 21 and 22, there having been a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage: There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in said town of Portsmouth, on WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Portsmouth, containing thirty five acres, more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, and is bounded, Northerly, by land of Daniel C. Sullivan, Albert G. Cook, Isaac L. Fish and Amey F. Ashley; Easterly, partly by land of said Ashley, and partly by the West Main road; Southerly, by Willow lane, so called, and Westerly, by Coal Mine road, or however otherwise bounded, being a part of the land which descended to said Asa B. Anthony from his father, David Anthony, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
by EDWARD NEWTON, Treasurer
12-28-4w

New Advertisements.

When you take Another's Advice

You are sure to remember it, provided the advice is sensible and profitable. That's why LANDERS is so well advertised by his friends that have examined his

Christmas Stock

and noted his prices.

200 stiff covers, 8x10 Books, Illustrated, regular 10c for 5c.
200 stiff covers, Chatter Box size, full of short stories, illustrated, for 19c.
200 stiff covers, Pictures in colors, funny animals, A. B. C., our pets, 19c.
250 stiff covers, 165 pages, fully illustrated, for 23c.
200 stiff covers, very fine 50c book for 25c, Hip-pi-ti-Hop, Peep o Day, Dimpled Hands, Wee Lassies.
Remember all sizes of Paper and Linen Books, in colors, from 5c up.
Paper Dolls and Soldiers, and Furniture, very cheap.
The largest assortment of Iron Toys.
Banks from 10c up.
Iron Trains, 25c, 49c, 95c to $2.50,
Iron Mowing Machines, for 45c,
Iron Horse and Dray, 49c and 95c,
Iron Horse and Hansom, 95c,
Iron Hook and Ladder, 95c to $1.90,
Iron Steam Engines, 95c to $1.00,
Iron Patrol Wagons, 95c.

See our attractive line of odd shape

Vases and Flower Jugs, all gold handles, for 25c, 49c, 95c,
Silver Card Cases, with pack of cards, 25c,
Only a few of those tinted Tea sets on china tray, and Tea Pot, Sugar and Cream, two Cups and Saucers, for 95c up,
Blue and white Sugar and Cream, for 25c,
Japanese gold decorations for 49c, 73c,
Japanese Tea Pots for 19c,
Japanese Tea Pots, 39c, 49c, 73c, 95c
Large Cream Pitchers, gilt handles, for 10c,
Japanese Cream Pitchers, 25c, 34c, 49c, 95c.
Examine our line of Pocket Books and Purses, our 25c assortment, our 49c assortment, our 95c assortment and $1.23, $1.49, $1.59, $1.73, $1.90 to $1.60.
Full nest of 3 Scrap Baskets for 45c,
Rush Work Baskets for 10c, 13c, 15c,
Rush Work Baskets, oval shape, 15c,
Music Stands, in Willow, for 63c.
See the samples trimmed.

AT

A. C. LANDERS',

167 Thames Street,

Covell's Block.

JUST RECEIVED

a large stock of

NECK WEAR

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

In all the new Shapes.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

129 THAMES STREET,

Agent for Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing.

XMAS AT EHRHARDT'S.

The Largest Variety of GERMAN TREE NOVELTIES in the city.

FOR XMAS DINNER FIXINGS.

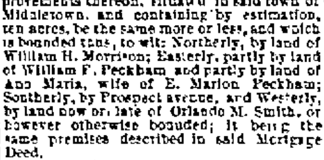
I am offering the best variety of HOLIDAY Goods at Hard times Prices.

Imported New Walnuts	10c lb.
New Mixed Nuts (no shellbarks)	12c lb 5 lb 55c.
New Figs	10c lb 3 lb for 25c 12 & 15c.
Pure Mixed Candy	10c lb 3 lb 25c
Pure Chocolate Creams,	17c lb
Large Raisins	8c lb
Mince Meat	3lb 25c.

Plum Pudding, Oranges, Apples, Fruit Cake, Lebkucher, Basler, &c.

L. EHRHARDT, JR.,

271 THAMES STREET.



WHAT YOU WANT NOW

Is an Egg Producer.

If you have a hen and will feed it with

RUST or HAVEN'S EGG PRODUCER

You will get an egg each day; if 50 hens 50 eggs. Why not try it? 6 lbs. for $1

Our BLANKET STOCK must be closed out,

Some we will sell at a good discount, some at COST, others BELOW COST. This is your time, you can't afford to miss it. Come early.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!

We want to announce here that we will be in this line of trade for "96." Our lines of wheels will be the best, the prices so long asked for will be found here, better goods for less money; full line by February 1st on the display floor. We hope to distribute our "96" Catalogue by the 10th. Send in your name for one, mailed free.

The following is the list of uncalled for numbers:

4152, 4442, 451, 3194, 2853, 458, 2127, 1148, 196, 1193.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

BOSTON STORE.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

—BEGINS—

MONDAY, JANUARY 6,

At 9 o'clock A.M.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to remind the purchasing public of the importance of this event.

KING & McLEOD.

Newport National Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four and one-half per cent. (4½) will be paid on and after Thursday, January 2d, 1896.
12-28 H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 57.

TWO PER CENT. payable on and after January 2, 1896.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1895—12-28

Aquidneck National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 23, 1895.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Lewis L. Simmons was elected President in place of Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, resigned.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS,
12-28 Cashier.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph S. Nuss has this day made a general assignment for the equal benefit of all his creditors to the undersigned and that all creditors should present their claims to the undersigned within six months from the date of the assignment and all persons indebted to said Nuss should forthwith make payment to the undersigned.
MATTHEW ALLEN, Assignee.
Providence, December 19th, 1895.—12 21 3 w.

We Are Always Here.

If we sell you jewelry of any kind, and you find anything wrong with it, you know where to come with the complaint. We tell you just what we think the quality is. If you find it different, the loss is ours—not yours. This is true—no matter what you buy.

Watches.

The biggest line in the city and from

$2.50 up.

Table Silver Ware.

New patterns just received, in

SPOONS, FORKS

and small ware.

Novelties

too numerous to mention, at

DENHAM'S,

THE JEWELER, 276 Thames Street.

It Won't go in a Stocking sure enough, but it will bring rest and comfort for a lifetime. Natural that you should forget that it's as economical to contract to pay a little each month for a PIANO.

We offer a splendid 10-Stop ORGAN for only $75. It's worth more.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

154 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 27, 1895.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. will be paid on and after Thursday, January 2, 1896.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE,
12-28 Cashier.

The National Exchange Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 81.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 1st, 1896.
EDWARD NEWTON, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1895—12-28

Island Savings Bank.

48th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, will be paid on and after Wednesday, January 15, 1896.
EDWARD NEWTON,
12 21 Treasurer.

National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking room, Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 3 P. M.
EDWARD NEWTON,
12-21 Cashier.

National Bank of Rhode Island

of NEWPORT, R. I., Dec 13, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at their Banking Room Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 3 P. M.
T. P. PECKHAM,
12-14 Cashier.

First National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors will be held Tuesday, January 14, 1896, from 11 to 12 o'clock M.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895—12 14.

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 12 o'clock M.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895.—12 14

Newport National Bank.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors will be held Tuesday afternoon, January 14, 1896, at 3 o'clock.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895—12-14

New England Commercial Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 7th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A semi-annual dividend will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 2, 1896.
N. UNDERWOOD,
Dec. 19, 1895—12-21 3 w Cashier.

A Good Newport Paper Free of Cost.

The Newport Journal contains each week from 18 to 25 columns of the full and interesting reports of local events of the Daily News, and is admirably adapted to the wants of readers in other cities who are interested in Newport affairs.

Will be sent on trial to any address in the United States, not now on the subscription books, three months without charge.

Address

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AND WEEKLY NEWS,
Newport, R.I.